





## MIDDLE EAST

## Beirut gains least from week of U.S. Mideast diplomacy

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration, in a week of Middle East diplomacy, has strengthened ties with Israel and given political support to Lebanon's efforts to get all foreign troops out of the country.

But it made clear that Lebanon could not expect Washington to pressure Israel to pull its forces back before Syria does.

Appearing first with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and later with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, President Reagan firmly supported the May 17 Israel-Lebanon agreement under which Israel pledged to withdraw its troops.

The withdrawal was conditional on a Syrian pullout but Damascus has so far refused to remove its 40,000 troops.

Instead of a dramatic move to break the impasse, the administration is pinning its hopes on the gradual process of extending Lebanese government control over wider areas of the country and reconciliation of warring factions.

Secretary of State George Shultz said after talks with Mr.

Gemayel Friday that the visit was "part of a process which has been going on for a year or so now."

Press reports said Mr. Gemayel planned to seek to amend or scrap the provision that linked Israeli to Syrian withdrawal.

But Foreign Minister Elie Salem told reporters Friday Lebanon was not interested in having only Israel withdraw but wanted the Syrians and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) guerrillas out too.

Both Mr. Salem and President Gemayel gave optimistic assessments of the outlook in Lebanon despite reports of a deteriorating situation there.

"I think the environment for the forming of a government of national unity exists," he said. "I believe we have regional support for it."

He said Mr. Gemayel and opposition leaders would continue a

dialogue, either in Geneva, where a five-day reconciliation conference was held last month, or in Beirut.

Mr. Salem's assessment of Syria's role differed sharply from the rhetoric used by both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shamir following their White House talks.

## Common concern

Mr. Reagan said there was a common concern with the Soviet presence in the Middle East and Syria's Kremlin-supplied arms build up.

Mr. Reagan said Syria was a major threat to peace in the region. But according to Mr. Salem: "Syria has opened a new chapter with Lebanon that has important, positive implications."

Mr. Salem noted there had been exchange visits at foreign minister level between Beirut and Damascus and said more talks were expected next week.

A senior U.S. official also said a "new tone" had been heard from Syria in recent weeks. He noted that Syria had not disrupted the Geneva conference by insisting

the leaders of the Lebanese factions first abrogate the May 17 accord with Israel before seeking to reconcile their differences.

Nevertheless, distrust of Syria and the Soviet Union was a key element in this week's U.S.-Israeli agreement setting the foundation for a new military-political relationship.

Officials had said the new close ties contained a message to Damascus and Moscow and suggested the Syrians might consider this in their policy decisions.

A senior U.S. official said there was less anxiety among Washington's Arab friends over the new relationship than there had been two years ago when a similar plan was being made.

But King Hussein has said the agreement would damage U.S. credibility in the Arab World.

A U.S. official said Mr. Reagan stressed to Mr. Shamir that the United States needed to maintain its links with moderate Arabs, including future arms deals.

Israel is the largest recipient of American military aid but sizeable sales are made to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

## U.S.-Israeli pact will be harmful, Egypt says

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Prime Minister Fuad Moeideen Saturday described the U.S. strategic co-operation agreement with Israel reached last Tuesday as "a new obstacle to peace."

Mr. Moeideen said in the national assembly that the agreement, which Egypt was still studying, would be among factors that would increase polarisation in the Middle East.

A Cairo newspaper, meanwhile, said that as a result of the accord Israel "is about to mount the American horse" for a new adventure in the Middle East.

Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel under U.S. auspices in 1979, is among Washington's closest allies in the region, incurring the anger of other Arabs although also obtaining \$2.3 billion a year in U.S. military and civil aid.

U.S. President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir clinched the new strategic agreement when Mr. Shamir visited Washington this week.

Mr. Reagan spoke of closer political and military ties to meet what he called a Soviet threat. Egypt, although it has regularly conducted joint military exercises with U.S. forces, does not appear to share the perception that any Soviet threat is best countered by stronger U.S.-Israeli military ties.

The Egyptians, like Saudi Arabia, have urged the United States to press Israel into withdrawing from Lebanon and to stop making new Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

They argue this would make it easier for Jordan's King Hussein to follow the lead of the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and enter U.S.-sponsored peace talks with Israel.

## Boutros Ghali speaks

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Boutros Ghali, was quoted Friday night by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) as saying: "The United States cannot play the role of a full partner in the peace process unless its stand is balanced between the Israelis and Arab rights."

## Top-level reshuffle happens in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's five military leaders who have ruled the country since the 1980 coup Saturday completed handing over their posts to newly-promoted generals in advance of the formation of an elected government next week.

In a special ceremony at general staff headquarters in Ankara, Gen. Nurettin Ersin gave up his position as commander of the army to Gen. Necdet Uruq, who Friday relinquished his former post as commander of land forces.

Gen. Ersin remains chief of staff, a post he took over from President Necdet Evren earlier this year.

The commanders of the air force, navy and gendarmerie relinquished their posts over the past two days.

Gen. Evren and the four generals made up the National Security Council (NSC) which seized power in the coup and will continue to rule until the parliament elected last month chooses its speaker and assembly officers.

The 399-seat legislature convenes Sunday for an election of a speaker and general election winner Turgut Ozal, leader of the conservative Motherland Party, is expected to form a new civilian administration early next week.

The NSC members are not retiring, however, as they will form a special council to advise the president for the remaining six years of his term.



Kenan Evren

Geo. Evren himself was elected the country's president for a six-year term earlier this year.

Referring to the military changes, he said: "If a person does not know when to leave his duties, he will be thrown out. So all my friends decided to hand over when the time came." President Evren, who later arrived in Amman for an official visit to Jordan (story on page 1), said he was not anxious about leaving the country at a time of change.

"I don't trust my countrymen, what can I do alone?" he asked. In one of his last acts before parliament takes over legislation, the NSC Friday ratified an act rendering all members of the government since 1980 immune from prosecution for any action they took while in office.

## Siege of Shouf mountain village gets top priority, Shultz tells Gemayel

WASHINGTON (R) — Plans are under way for the Lebanese government to extend its authority, partly by lifting the siege of a village in the Shouf mountains, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday.

Mr. Shultz, speaking after talks with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, said the specific steps in mind were to end the siege of what was described as a Christian village and to extend civil authority in foreign-occupied areas.

Mr. Gemayel stood beside Mr. Shultz at the State Department on the Lebanese President's second day of Washington talks.

"We have imparted to ourselves a genuine sense of urgency on the

need to work on these (Lebanese) problems," Mr. Shultz said.

Both sides wanted to see a strong central government and the talks had identified a number of "concrete, intermediate things that we feel are important to do, and we are making plans to carry them out."

Giving two examples, he said: "We want to see if the siege can be lifted (at) a besieged village. We want to look to the question of greater civil authority in occupied areas."

Mr. Gemayel said after his talks with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz he hoped that "some very important things" would be accomplished in a few weeks.

## Marine Corps initiates production in U.S. of Israeli weapons system

WASHINGTON (R) — The Marine Corps in recent weeks has quietly initiated the first production in the United States of a major Israeli weapons system, a concrete example of the growing military relationship between the two nations, Pentagon sources told the Washington Times newspaper on Friday.

The Marine Corps recently awarded an initial contract to McDonnell Douglas Corp. as-

ronautics division in Titusville, Fla., for the production of an assault missile, which will be used against bunkers, pillboxes, buildings and other "hard" targets, the newspaper quoted the Pentagon sources as saying.

It will replace the old Satchel charge, which had to be placed right next to the target, and the Light Anti-tank Weapon (LAW), a disposable rocket which received at best mixed reviews from

the troops who used it in Vietnam. The new Shoulder-Fired, multi-purpose, Assault Weapon (SHAW) will allow a soldier to destroy a target from a distance of up to 250 metres, the newspaper said.

It will be manufactured in the United States under licence to Israeli military industries of Tel Aviv, the sources were quoted as saying.

## Arafat's evacuation request poses dilemma for U.N. body

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A request from PLO leader Yasser Arafat to evacuate his men from the besieged city of Tripoli under the United Nations flag has presented the Security Council with a host of legal and political questions.

After wrestling with them privately all day Friday, Council members scheduled further consultations Saturday.

The president of the 15-nation body, Max van der Stoep of the Netherlands, declined to say how much support there was for the request, conveyed orally to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Thursday night by the Palestine Liberation Organisation's U.N. observer, Zehdi Terzi.

"I did notice a general willingness to seek a solution which would mean an end of human suffering," he said, although there might be different views on how to achieve this.

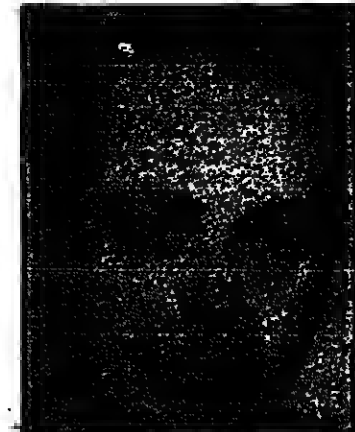
"Inevitably... all sorts of complications arise," he added, citing as examples the need to ascertain the views of the Lebanese government, how the proposed evacuation would be carried out, and what cease-fire arrangements had been made.

A number of Council members said the appeal from the PLO chairman had come as a surprise. Several focussed on the need to spare the inhabitants of Tripoli further loss of life as a result of fighting between rival Palestinian factions.

Mr. Terzi told reporters he envisaged the evacuation of "something like 3,000 armed elements plus 1,000 militia," or irregulars, belonging to Mr. Arafat's wing of the PLO, who have been under attack for the past month by Syrian-backed rebels.

He said Mr. Arafat told him in a telephone conversation Friday their destinations would include Tunisia and Yemen.

They would travel aboard chartered vessels, although Mr. Terzi



Javier Perez de Cuellar



Yasser Arafat

did not say when would provide them. Families of the evacuees "can catch up with them later. That is no problem," he added.

Meanwhile, U.N. officials were at a loss to come up with an exact precedent for use of the U.N. flag in the way now proposed, although it has been employed in many situations over the past 38 years.

It was flown on ships that cleared the Suez Canal after the 1956 Suez war, and helped protect land convoys that, from 1949 to 1967, travelled regularly between West Jerusalem and an Israeli enclave on Mount Scopus, across Jordanian territory.

They would travel aboard chartered vessels, although Mr. Terzi

## PLO feud to lead OIC agenda

DHAKA (R) — Islamic foreign ministers will discuss ways of healing the bloody rift in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at a five-day conference of Muslim states opening here on Tuesday, conference sources said Saturday.

Officials from across the Islamic world, beset by political and economic problems, meet in the Bangladesh capital Sunday to draw up an agenda for the ministerial conference.

Restoring unity to the ranks of the PLO is expected to be a top item and the Bangladesh government has erected hoardings near the conference centre, carrying slogans like "brothers should not kill brothers" and "the PLO must unite."

Diplomatic sources said the conference was expected to support a Saudi-Syrian peace package which includes the withdrawal of

PLO chief Yasser Arafat's fighters from the north Lebanese port of Tripoli.

The gathering of the 42-member Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which has its permanent headquarters in Jeddah, is also likely to urge the Muslim World to help end the split between Mr. Arafat and PLO rebels.

The meeting will give full support to the Palestinian cause and stress the futility of trying to bring peace to the Middle East without solving the Palestinian problem, conference sources said.

It will also demand immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In a statement quoted by Bangladesh radio Saturday morning, OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatu criticised the new strategic

cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel and said it constituted a major threat to Arab and Islamic nations.

Delegates appear divided over the Cyprus issue. While some would like to steer the conference towards recognition of the self-proclaimed republic on the Turkish part of the divided island, others told Reuters they wanted to avoid the issue.

The conference, which takes place ahead of a scheduled Islamic summit in Morocco next month, is being held amid stringent security measures following anti-government clashes in Dhaka and the main port of Chittagong earlier this week.

Conference sources said the meeting would probably issue a new appeal to Iran and Iraq to end their three-year-old war.

## UNRWA faces \$100m deficit

BRUSSELS (R) — The head of a United Nations relief agency for Palestinian refugees said that it faced a deficit of more than \$100 million in its 1984 budget unless governments raised their contributions.

Olof Rydbeck, commissioner-general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), said the shortfall in the provisional \$233 million bud-

get was alarming. He told the European parliament's committee on development and cooperation that if funds began to run out he was tempted to maintain all programmes until resources were exhausted rather than economise on key aspects such as education.

UNRWA operates education, health and relief programmes for registered Palestinian refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The United States, Japan and the European community are the biggest UNRWA patrons.

He said the \$13 million cost of the first phase of an emergency relief programme in Lebanon had risen by \$1 million due to recent fighting in the port city of Tripoli and the final increase would be higher once repairs were estimated.

He said the \$13 million cost of the first phase of an emergency relief programme in Lebanon had risen by \$1 million due to recent fighting in the port city of Tripoli and the final increase would be higher once repairs were estimated.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

BBC WORLD SERVICE

TODAY'S EVENTS

MAIN CHANNEL

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The English Air  
06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections  
07:00 World News 07:30 British Press Review 07:30 Flanders and Swann 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 A Close Look 09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Science in Action 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Baker's Half Dozen 13:39 News about Britain 13:45 Letter from America 14:00 Play of the Week 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Clinging to the Wreckage 15:45 The Sandi Jones Request Show 16:30 The Ulster Defence Regiment 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 From the Promenade Concerts 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:30 World Phone-In 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Reflections 19:15 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Quote, Unquote 21:00 Pled Piper 21:15 The Tightrope Men 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 At Home With... 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 00:09 Science in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 Detective

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... A special programme on Turkey  
21:00 ..... Towards 2000  
21:10 ..... The Citadel - Episode 8  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Best Seller: Thom Birds - Episode 4

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& party on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:30 ..... Morning Show  
09:00 ..... News Summary  
09:30 ..... News Bulletin  
10:00 ..... News Bulletin  
10:30 ..... News Bulletin  
11:00 ..... News Bulletin  
11:30 ..... News Bulletin  
12:00 ..... News Bulletin  
12:30 ..... News Bulletin  
13:00 ..... News Bulletin  
13:30 ..... News Bulletin  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... News Bulletin  
15:00 ..... News Bulletin  
15:30 ..... News Bulletin  
16:00 ..... News Bulletin  
16:30 ..... News Bulletin  
17:00 ..... News Bulletin  
17:30 ..... News Bulletin  
18:00 ..... News Bulletin  
18:30 ..... News Bulletin  
19:00 ..... News Bulletin  
19:30 ..... News Bulletin  
20:00 ..... News Bulletin  
20:30 ..... News Bulletin  
21:00 ..... News Bulletin  
21:30 ..... News Bulletin  
22:00 ..... News Bulletin  
22:30 ..... News Bulletin  
23:00 ..... News Bulletin  
23:30 ..... News Bulletin  
24:00 ..... News Bulletin

VOICE OF AMERICA

KHz. 1260, 5943, 7200, 15205, 11725

06:00 The Breakfast Show: News, International Pressures, Music  
06:30 News with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 News Horizons and New Products 17:30 Spectacular artists, 17:45 News 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 18:50 News 19:10 Critic's Choice.

FILM

"Alphaflight" by Jean-Luc Goddard at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

"Orientalist" paintings at the Alia Art Gallery.

"Electrification" at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 44371  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 665145  
Hussein Youth City 667181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Follies Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquity of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzazab, Jabel Luvashid. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1915. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 250 year old objects as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lines Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luvashid, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 25541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:54 ..... Fajr  
06:21 ..... (Sunrise) Shura  
12:00 ..... Dhuhr  
14:12 ..... Asr  
16:30 ..... Maghreb  
17:58 ..... Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
08:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
13:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
13:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
14:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
15:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
15:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
15:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
16:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
16:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
17:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
17:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
17:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
18:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
19:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
20:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
20:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
21:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
22:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
22:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
22:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
23:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
23:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
23:30 ..... Doha (RJ)  
23:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
24:00 ..... Doha (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
07:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
08:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
13:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
14:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
15:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
15:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
16:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
17:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
17:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
18:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
20:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
21:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
22:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
22:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
23:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
23:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
24:00 ..... Doha (RJ)

19:45 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
19:50 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
21:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
21:15 ..... Dubai, Bangkok (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
21:40 ..... Baghdad, London (BA)  
22:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in fils  
Belgian franc ..... 67.3 / 67.7  
Dutch guilder ..... 121.6 / 122.3  
Egyptian guinea ..... 331.6 / 333.5  
French franc ..... 45.1 / 45.1  
Irish dollar ..... 349.1 / 357.5  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 22.6 / 22.8  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 138.4 / 139.4  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1268.6 / 1273.6  
Lebanese lira ..... 70.3 / 71.1  
Omani rial ..... 107.1 / 108.0  
Qatari rial ..... 101.7 / 102.2  
Saudi riyal ..... 106.5 / 107.1  
Swedish crown ..... 46.3 / 46.6  
Swiss franc ..... 169.9 / 170.8  
Syrian pound ..... 58.5 / 59.2  
U.K. £ sterling ..... 101.1 / 101.6  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 540.9 / 544.1  
U.S. dollar ..... 370.5 / 372.5  
W. German mark ..... 136.1 / 136.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be fair, with medium and high clouds. Winds will be southeasterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.  
Low/high temperature in °C  
Amman ..... 22 / 23  
Aqaba ..... 12 / 27  
Deserts ..... 6 / 23  
Jordan Valley ..... 14 / 27  
Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 22, Aqaba 27. Humidity readings:  
Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111  
Fire headquarters ..... 72003  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
University Hospital ..... 845645  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 56381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabel Amman Maternity ..... 43362  
Malinas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 845645  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158  
Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abadi ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abadi ..... 664164  
Isatan, Al-Muasher ..... 77101-1  
Al-Badr, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Wael Khartabil ..... 675035

Dr. Farouq Hussein Noor ..... 38189  
Nairuh pharmacy ..... 23672  
Grand Arab pharmacy ..... 33171  
Khalid pharmacy ..... 36730  
Fayez pharmacy ..... 661627  
Al Juhad pharmacy ..... 71547

Veneca taxi ..... 44584  
Milyari taxi ..... 44574  
Shmeisani taxi ..... 845334  
Asen taxi ..... 844530  
Jordan taxi ..... 22050  
Amman taxi ..... 51424

IRIB

Dr. Zaid Jaradat ..... 5733  
Al Ghazawi pharmacy ..... 73791

ZARQA:  
Dr. Naima Taha Odeh ..... 82049  
Tareq pharmacy ..... (-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311  
Hotel complaints ..... 666412  
Price complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone:  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 18  
Repair service ..... 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 260 / 230  
Apple (Golden) ..... 230 / 200  
Apple (Starline) ..... 260 / 230  
Apple (Smith) ..... 220 / 180  
Apple (local) ..... 220 / 180  
Banana ..... 270 / 220  
Banana (Makassar) ..... 270 / 220  
Beans ..... 160 / 140  
Cabbage ..... 70 / 40  
Carrot ..... 110 / 80  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 80 / 50  
Cucumber (large) ..... 140 / 100  
Cucumber (small) ..... 140 / 100  
Dates ..... 180 / 150  
Eggplant (large) ..... 70 / 50  
Eggplant (small) ..... 140 / 110  
Figs ..... 500 / 400  
Gardic ..... 320 / 280  
Grapes (white) ..... 700 / 600  
Grapes (black) ..... 700 / 600  
Grapefruit ..... 120 / 90  
Guava ..... 180 / 150  
Lemon ..... 120 / 90  
Marrow (large) ..... 60 / 40  
Marrow (small) ..... 90 / 70  
Onion ..... 160 / 140  
Olive ..... 140 / 100  
Onion (dry) ..... 130 / 110  
Okra ..... 150 / 100  
Oranges (Abu Sura) ..... 250 / 170  
Oranges (Shmeisani) ..... 160 / 120  
Pears ..... 700 / 508  
Peppers (mild) ..... 140 / 100  
Pepper (hot green) ..... 140 / 100  
Potatoes ..... 180 / 140  
Radish ..... 90 / 60  
Tomatoes ..... 170 / 130



## Chamber of Industry goes to polls to elect sixth board of directors

By Anne Counsell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Amman Chamber of Industry Sunday holds the elections for its new board. Nominations closed on Nov. 20 with a record number of 37 candidates, representing all sectors of industry in Jordan, standing for a place on the 12-member board.

This will be the sixth board since the chamber was established in 1962 and the elected members will hold office for four years.

### Sole organisation

The chamber is the sole organisation of manufacturing firms in Jordan and consists of a directorate, associate members and active members to give a total membership of 2,400.

Funded by subscriptions and documentation fees, the chamber provides a wide variety of services to its members including the issuing of certificates of origin, letters of introduction and commercial sponsorship.

It also maintains close contact with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, other government ministries and departments where the chamber acts as a representative on behalf of its members and the manufacturing sector.

Other important activities of the chamber include sponsoring inward and outward trade missions, joint ventures, and exhibitions in addition to supplying information on free trade zones, industrial estates and the 1981-85 Five Year Development Plan.

The chamber's reference library contains statistical reports and economic laws as well as published information regarding domestic industry and foreign trade.

All Dajani, who has been director of the Chamber of Industry for 21 years, spoke to the Jordan Times about the aims of the chamber and the problems facing industry in Jordan.

He said that the chamber believes in the principles of His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Prince Hassan that Jordan should be a model of a developing country and develop its

activities in terms of quality. Mr. Dajani stressed the need for the output of quality products to give Jordan a good reputation in manufacturing, thereby widening its export market.

### 'Quality certificate'

With this objective in mind, the chamber plans to introduce a "quality certificate", based on tests conducted by the department of standards in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), industrial laboratory where the analysis of manufactured products is carried out.

The major problems in industry at present are a lack of diversification, marketing, high energy costs and low productivity, Mr. Dajani said.

He outlined some of the schemes that have been initiated to try and improve the situation such as the training of managers by the Jordan Management Institute, which was founded by the chamber.

Little can be done about the energy costs other than increasing efficiency through the employment of new technology and this is being encouraged through research at the University of Jordan, Mr. Dajani said. In addition, loans and assistance are available to encourage more diversification, he added.

### Competitive footing

Mr. Dajani explained that the government's plan of approved industry, which came into operation in April of this year, gave Jordanian products a more competitive footing by allowing them a 15 per cent margin over similar goods from abroad to allow for higher production costs in Jordan.

The law also means that government departments and municipalities can no longer import commodities without duty.

Mr. Dajani said that this law had already benefited 41 local firms.

The candidates standing for the board election in general believe that in its present capacity, the chamber has done a lot towards

providing an information service, but that it is restricted in actively pursuing the interests of Jordanian industry.

Mr. Zeid Shasha told the Jordan Times: "Industry in Jordan is a refugee. Immediate measures are needed to give it a firm base and protection from the daily threat of collapse."

Mr. Shasha is standing as one of a slate of 12, eight of whom have been board members in the past, and he outlined the plans of the group if they are elected.

He said that the group would like to see the chamber becoming more representative of Jordanian industry and that it should have more say in policies regarding the industrial sector.

Mr. Shasha emphasised the need for a systematic approach incorporating a protection system, to encourage the growth of industry, and said that without growth Jordan would always be a Third World country.

The fact that many Jordanians are likely to return from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf areas needing jobs and reducing the injection of cash from abroad are important reasons for establishing and developing industry here, said Mr. Shasha.

These views were also expressed by Mr. Y. A. Zaban who is standing alongside nine others in a group. Mr. Zaban and his group are also very concerned about the plight of industry in Jordan. He said that it needs more support from the government and that the chamber should try and participate in long-term planning to benefit manufacturers.

Both Mr. Zaban and Mr. Shasha's groups feel that all members of the chamber, associate and active members, should be able to vote in the elections in order that the chamber can represent fully the manufacturing industry.

At present, only active members can participate in voting and many of the small industries are not represented because of this.

The candidates feel that a great deal needs to be done to aid industry and that whoever is elected shares their views and would try to improve the situation.

## Traffic chief: Seat belt law a success

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 80 per cent of the drivers in Jordan have started using the seat belts in their cars, according to Lt.-Col. Hosni Al-Abedin, director of the highway patrol unit at the Public Security Department.

The enforcement of a law requiring drivers and front seat passengers to use seat belts became effective on Dec. 1 and violators who do not abide by the regulations will be liable to fine of between JD 5 and 15.

Lt.-Col. Al-Abedin said that the department has given drivers one week, starting from Dec. 1 to comply with the regulations after which violators will be fined.

The decision to make the wear-

ing seat belts compulsory was based upon a study by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan which was submitted to the Interior Ministry and other responsible government departments prior to the adoption of the new traffic law by the National Consultative Council earlier this year.

Meanwhile, the total number of road accidents in Jordan in the past week amounted to 157, which resulted in eight deaths and injuries to 89.

A statistical bulletin issued by the Traffic Department said that Amman had the lion's share of the accidents totalling 109, resulting in the death of one person and the injury of 43 others.

Other areas where accidents occurred, the bulletin said, were the Balqa Governorate, Irbid and Karak.

It said that in Aqaba and Ma'an no accidents were reported.

Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub Saturday issued regulations concerning the type and specifications of imported seatbelts.

The instructions, which do not reveal the actual cost of the seatbelts, require shopkeepers who sell them to keep records of the bills, invoices and customs declarations involved to enable the supply control teams to examine them to make sure that the given regulations are being abided by.



Saleh Al Majali

## Senate member dies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former minister and senate member Saleh Al Majali passed away Saturday at the age of 73.

The late Mr. Majali was born in Karak, in southern Jordan, where he completed his school education before occupying several posts in government offices which eventually included governor of Ajloun, Ma'an, Salt and Nablus.

In 1956 Mr. Majali was appointed minister of communication and in 1957 was elected to parliament for the Karak constituency. He was made minister of the interior in 1963 and then a member of the senate in 1964.

In 1971, Mr. Majali was appointed secretary-general of the tribal council in Jordan and in 1973 he was appointed King Hussein's adviser on tribal affairs.

Mr. Majali was awarded the Jordanian Al Nahda Medal in 1972.

## Trees planted on airport road

AMMAN (Petra) — Planting of ever-green saplings that came as a gift to Jordan from the Turkish government began along the Amman Queen Alia International Airport highway Saturday.

Taking part in planting the trees were Ministry of Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and senior ministry officials.

According to the director of the

Ministry of Agriculture's range and afforestation department, Ghaleb Abu Arabi, Turkey in total gave Jordan 1,000 forest trees.

Most of the four-year-old trees are cedar and pines, which were sent as part of the agricultural cooperation between Turkey and Jordan, Mr. Arabi said.

## Meeting aims to optimise drug output

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) will hold Monday a three-day symposium on the drug industry in the Arab World.

During the symposium, an exhibition of specialised industrial equipment and products of the participating companies will be held so as to introduce the latest scientific developments in the drug industry.

On the occasion of this symposium the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, interviewed Dr. Muwaffaq Haddadin, director-general of ACDIMA, who outlined the aims of the symposium.

"The exchange of expertise and views among Arab industrialists in the field of drugs," also to discuss the problems faced by their industries and their future aspirations for the development in the field of drug industry are the two primary

concerns, he said.

Dr. Haddadin said that ACDIMA decided to hold the symposium because the development of the Arab drug industry falls within its authority besides those of other institutions in Arab countries.

According to Dr. Haddadin, the symposium also forms the beginning of a positive dialogue among concerned Arab parties to arrive at a unified drug policy, and to achieve scientific and economic integration among the various activities related to the drug sector in the Arab World.

Participating in the symposium are representatives of Arab health ministries, officials in charge of health and medical affairs, Arab and international drug industries and companies and a large number of Jordanian doctors and pharmacists.

According to Dr. Haddadin, a large part of the symposium will be devoted to studying the pos-

## Senate speaker criticises U.S. support for Israel

# Tarawneh: Agreement will harm America's standing

AMMAN (Petra) — Senate Speaker Ahmad Tarawneh Saturday spoke of the adverse effects the U.S.-Israeli military and political agreement will have on the Arab World in general and America's interest in the Middle East region in particular.

Mr. Tarawneh was speaking at a meeting with a visiting U.S. congressional delegation who met with Senate members to discuss Middle East issues.

"The unlimited U.S. material and moral support for Israel can only encourage it to pursue its aggression and expansion in the region," Mr. Tarawneh said.

He went on to say that the U.S.-Israeli agreement can only be considered a reward to Israel

for its aggression and for its rejection of all peace initiatives including President Reagan's peace bid.

During the meeting, Mr. Tarawneh also spoke about Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab lands which he said is "aimed at evacuating the Arab territory of its legitimate owners."

Mr. Tarawneh briefed the delegation on Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Palestine problem and its

demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands to facilitate the establishment of a just and durable peace.

The congressional delegation also Saturday called on Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi who spoke about Middle East developments in general and the Palestine issue in particular.

"There can be no just settlement without a total Israeli withdrawal from lands occupied since 1967," the minister said.

He also expressed the hope that the delegation members will closely examine the situation in the region in a manner that will help their countrymen better to understand the situation in this region.

## Abu Odeh briefs Soviet press team

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Soviet press delegation visited Saturday Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh to discuss issues connected with the Middle East.

At the meeting, the minister talked about Israel's projected Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal which, he said, "constitutes a new act of aggression against Jordan."

He said that this project will no doubt have an adverse effect on Jordan's economy in general.

Mr. Abu Odeh also spoke about Israel's drive to expel the Arab people from their homeland and its policy of changing the character of the occupied Arab territories.

The delegation later called on Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim who spoke about Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab territory its violations of human

rights and its establishment of settlements on Arab lands.

"Jordan is now doing its best to support the steadfastness of the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule to enable them foil Israel's measures," the minister said.

In the meeting, Mr. Ibrahim also spoke about the conditions of Palestinian refugees in their camps and the hard life they are forced to live as a result of the Israeli occupation of their homeland.

The minister also gave a general review of the Middle East situation to the Soviet delegation.

The delegation, who arrived here Monday, later toured the Palestinian refugee camp near Marka, east of Amman, where they met representatives of the refugees and were briefed on the

social and economic life of the inhabitants.

They were also briefed on the help the refugees get from the Jordanian government and the health and educational services offered to them by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

The delegation, who was accompanied by Jordanian officials, also called in Jordan Television where they inspected its various departments and were briefed by television Director Mohammad Kamal on the station's programmes.

The delegation had in the past two days also visited the Nabatean city of Petra in southern Jordan and the Roman city of Jerash as well as the Jordan Valley where they inspected development projects.

## One injured in two car, electricity pylon accident

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — One person was injured in a car accident Saturday on the University Road when a Toyota car went out of control and skidded in front of a Lada 1600, hitting the Lada and an electricity pylon.

The driver of the Toyota lost consciousness and was taken to

the hospital in a taxi accompanied by the driver of the Lada before the traffic police arrived on the scene of the accident.

The front part of the Toyota was completely shattered while the Lada was also damaged.

Apart from the cars, the pylon was left still standing despite its base being partially uprooted from its foundation.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Mufti arrives for social work talks

TUNISIA (Petra) — Minister of Social Development, In'am Al Mufti arrived here Saturday afternoon to lead the Jordanian delegation to the meeting of the Council of Arab Social Affairs Ministers which opens Sunday. Among the topics to be discussed during the meetings is a draft copy of an Arab social development charter. The council will also discuss a programme for a charter of Arab children's rights to include the formation of an Arab committee for children.

### Transport director leaves for meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Transportation Corporation Director Ibrahim Al Mahadin left for Tunisia Saturday to attend the general assembly meeting of the Arab Land Transport Union. On the agenda of the five-day meeting are topics related to land transport in Arab countries and ways of promoting them. Taking part in the meeting will be Arab members of the union.

### 88 industrial firms licensed this year

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade has granted licences to a total of 88 new industrial firms in the country since the beginning of 1983. It said in a statement that these firms had a total capital of JD 57.313 million. According to the statement, a total of 388,000 shares in Jordanian industrial enterprises were in sought and sold on the Amman Financial Market during September 1983 against 872,000 in the same month of 1982.

### Postal centres aimed at boosting services

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Communications has started the setting up of eight joint postal service centres in the Karak and Ma'an Governorates as a part of its plans aimed at developing postal services all over the country. The Ministry's under-secretary, Mansour Ibn Farif said that the centres will help concentrate telephone and postal services in villages and population centres.

### Madaba crafts zone gets go ahead

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani Saturday gave the go-ahead to a contract to execute the first stage of the industrial-handicraft zone project in Madaba. The first stage, expected to cost JD 600,000, entails the building of 97 stores, and a cafeteria.

### Municipality returns from planning talks

AMMAN (Petra) — An Amman municipal delegation returned from the U.S. after a two week visit held talks with municipal planning and traffic planning on the city's development. The delegation during its visit also contacted two British experts to work in the field of municipal engineering. The cost of this operation will be covered by a grant from the U.S.

## Agri seminar highlights marketing, pricing problems

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A three day seminar entitled "Aspects and Possibilities of Rural Development in Jordan" was held at the International Hotel this week by the German Foundation for International Development and the Goethe Institute. According to participants, the seminar proved not only informative and practical, but also a worthwhile opportunity to exchange views and discuss important subjects concerning development in Jordan.

Attending the seminars and discussions were representatives from the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, the West German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ), experts from departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, representatives from the University of Jordan, Jordanians who had received training in West Germany, and representatives from the Jordan Cooperatives Organisation (JCO).

Also attending were the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Hermann Munz, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, under-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mr. Hassan Nabulsi, director of the JCO, who made the opening speeches.

The first lecture was given by Dr. A. Basler from the Federal Institute for Agricultural Research, Braunschweig in which discussed the importance of agricultural and rural development in the Third World and developing countries.

He emphasised the problems caused by the migration of people from the rural districts to urban areas and outlined incentives

such as better housing, amenities and schooling in the rural areas to reduce the migration. The need for agricultural development in these areas was also stressed as it provides jobs in addition to supplying the urban areas with produce.

It was pointed out in the discussion that followed that the JCO and Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) have implemented many such schemes in the Jordan Valley with satisfactory results and that the population in the area had increased due to better facilities.

Dr. Basler went on to discuss marketing problems of produce referring to storage problems for perishable goods, prices, bottlenecks and competition. This topic resulted in lively debate and discussion as this is an important issue for Jordan at present with traditional markets in the Gulf closing, and over-production for local needs of tomatoes and cucumbers. The participants criticised what these described as a lack of agricultural policy as farmers are producing for export rather than self-sufficiency but the high production costs in Jordan, together with insufficient controls in quality control and packing, reduce its competitiveness regarding exports.

Suggestions made on how to improve the situation included more market research, especially the possibility of exporting to Europe in winter, and an improvement in the rotation system to use the land more efficiently for a wider range of crops. Improved extension facilities and closer cooperation between the government's various organisations and the farmers were also recommended.

The subject of marketing continued on the second day of the seminar with a series of talks given by Mr. Moussa Arafah, deputy general director of the JCO, Dr. Suleiman Arabiyat, head of Department of Agricultural Economy and Extension at the University of Jordan, Mr. Mazen Abdul Kader, director of the Agricultural Marketing Organisation, Mr. Bassam Nabulsi, director of the Department of Economy and Extension at the University of Jordan, Mr. Mazen Abdul Kader, director of the Agricultural Marketing Organisation, Mr. Bassam Nabulsi, director of the Department of Economy and Planning (Ministry of Agriculture), and Mr. Abdul Fattah Hemary, director of the Fruit and Vegetable Market in Amman.

The speakers outlined the main problems in marketing as a lack of coordination between various organisations, and a need to improve all aspects of marketing from research to packing and quality control.

Mr. Nabulsi spoke about the laws governing marketing practices especially the restrictions on imports and exports and the policies of trade with Syria. Mr. Hemary explained the role of the fruit and vegetable market in reporting on quantities sold, prices, and storage on a daily basis. He mentioned that since the beginning of the year, JD 56 million worth of produce had passed through the market.

The main issue of discussion was on prices for produce which are fixed by a Ministry of Finance Committee with representatives from the JCO, JVA and the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA). The daily fluctuation in

prices paid to the farmer is due to the dealers, who buy at higher prices if there is a demand from the Gulf areas for imports. Farmers also receive higher prices for better quality produce that is well packed. The price paid to the farmer also depends on whether the produce is sold to a private dealer in the valley or brought to Amman by the farmer and then sold.

The new marketing company that has recently been set up by the government hopes to exercise greater control of prices, packaging and quality control by ensuring that all produce is graded before leaving the valley or being processed in the plants.

Although some policies were criticised in the discussion, it was generally agreed that the government should intervene in controlling imports and exports to ensure a fair deal for the farmer. Dr. Johannes Feichert, management advisor to the JCO summed up the discussion saying that more of the responsibility should be taken by the farmers themselves and the JCO to ensure that there is not a surplus and although plans for agricultural production are dependent on water supply and the weather, there should be some plan.

The role of the cooperatives was again discussed in another lecture given by Sati Ghoussous from the JCO in which he described the aid that is given to farmers through seasonal loans, inputs and advice as well as the services given to rural communities including housing, electricity, education and health. He emphasised that the various cooperatives enrich the life of small communities by bringing together the members in providing services. There

are at present 413 cooperatives in Jordan covering human needs. The cooperative is financed by the shares of its members together with credits from the JCO as a soft loan.

The final day of the seminar was spent in the Jordan Valley where the participants toured the Al Arabi marketing and processing factory which will be one of the centres operating as the new Agricultural Marketing Centre. The centre is the only one functioning at present with a capacity of processing 30 tonnes per hour. As all the produce is passing through this factory at the moment there is a heavy load, but the situation will be greatly eased when the other centres in North Shuna, Wadi Yabis and Safi are operational.

The participants also visited the South Shuna Trading Station which will be operational in February of next year. The station will be a centre for the farmers to take their produce where they can sell it directly to wholesalers or exporters at fixed prices. Also on this site will be banking facilities and offices for the JVA, JCO and Agricultural Credit Corporation where the farmers can obtain advice and loans.

Advanced training programmes for agriculture and the problems of Jordanian students on such courses in West Germany were also discussed. Mr. Luder Cammann from the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) described the activities of the DSE in providing specialised training courses in Germany if facilities are not available in the students' country. He DSE provides

each year and gives training in new techniques and methods.

The problem of language emerged as a major problem for many students who encountered difficulties with dialects despite studying German for 3 months previous to departure. Also social re-adjustment was a problem for many students who felt lonely away from their families.

It was suggested that the students could stay with selected families in Germany which would help them settle in faster in addition to improving their spoken German. The question whether such specialised training in an industrialised country was of any benefit to a developing country such as Jordan was also raised. Mr. Cammann said that there are changes in the curriculum and a careful balance between theory and practical work in order to make the courses more applicable to countries such as Jordan where the equipment and situation is different.

The length of the courses was also discussed so that the students could receive sufficient training for 6 months or for a year, enabling the students to study and gain an insight into life in Germany without losing contact or risking his job at home.

In concluding the seminar, Dr. Munz thanked the participants for their contributions and praised the close ties between Jordan and West Germany. Although no recommendations were put forward the seminar was very useful for exchanging views and promoting understanding of important issues. Dr. Feichert told the Jordan Times.

A.C.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab cultural daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975  
جريدة نيجر عربية ثقافية مستقلة منشورة بالانجليزية من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الاردنية

Responsible Editor:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Senior Editor:  
RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO  
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Board of Directors:  
JUMA'A HAMMAD  
RAJA ELISSA  
MOHAMMAD AMAD  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED  
Advertising Manager:  
FERNANDO FRANCIS

## The better argument

IT CANNOT be wholly true that the Reagan administration has turned in Israel for strategic cooperation only to demonstrate its frustration over the stalemate in Lebanon and over what it perceives as the Soviet Union's role behind Syrian intransigence on Middle East issues. If it indeed was the Syrian presence in Lebanon and the Soviet "threat" in the region that weighed most heavily in President Reagan's decision to bail Israel out of its current troubles in return for no political concessions from the Israelis on his Middle East initiative, then surely the U.S. president might have had a number of different avenues to explore before making his decision.

A message from King Fahd, conveyed by the Saudi ambassador in Washington, to the U.S. president during Israeli Premier Shamir's talks in the U.S. last week was just one of the avenues for a Lebanon settlement which the U.S. administration could consider. In return for some form of American pressure on Israel to soften its stand on Lebanon, as the Saudi envoy to the U.S. indicated after delivering the message, Saudi Arabia was more than willing to press the Syrians for withdrawing their troops from Lebanese territory — and results were almost guaranteed.

In that way, rather than by undermining the Arab moderates' position through forging closer ties with the Israelis, the Americans could solve not only the problem of Lebanon more easily and more quickly but also could strengthen the hands of the Arab moderates to shore up more Arab support for the wider question of a Middle East settlement, based on the Reagan proposals of last year's Sept. 1 and the Arab plan adopted at Fez during the same month.

The Americans might have not wanted to accept Prince Bandar's remarks that Israel was more of a liability to U.S. interests in the Middle East than a strategic partner, but they could — and in our opinion should — have taken the Saudi message exactly as it was. Only then could there have been real hope to move things forward on the question of Lebanon and the Middle East generally.

Granted, Washington's latest step to prop up Israel again at the expense of the Arabs was neither a momentary and shocking decision for us nor a move isolated from the rest of what is happening here in this region and in the U.S. itself. But the theory that it was taken merely to demonstrate American frustration over Lebanon and to counter Soviet presence in the region is hardly one that stands the test.

Only two days ago, a senior U.S. administration official was quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia's "strong interest" in settling the Lebanon problem "is an asset". We can only wonder what has happened to that argument.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Return to self-strength

NOW THAT American-Israeli agreement on cooperation in military and economic affairs has become a reality, the Arabs must seek a guarantee that will control U.S. and Israeli behaviour in this region. This is particularly necessary if Middle Eastern countries are to risk having confidence in U.S. credibility from now on. Since no one can trust the U.S. behaviour in the region and because American credibility has now been transformed into a mirage due to U.S. policies and actions in the region, the Arabs have no alternative left but to build up their own self-strength and unite their ranks so as to agree on a unified strategy to regain their rights and serve their future generations.

The U.S.-Israeli agreement forces us to take this course more than at any other time in the past but does not mean that we should close the door to dialogue with others. We can keep the door open but we must be very alert and careful so that the dialogue will not be exploited. However, a mere dialogue can never recover our rights if it is not coupled with action and preparations to regain our rights through our own self-strength and power.

### Al Dustour: Undermining essence of peace

THE OUTCOME of the new Israeli-U.S. agreement has become manifest in the sudden escalation of Israeli settlements in areas surrounding the occupied West Bank town of Nablus. Since U.S. assistance to Israel is unlimited in nature and scope we cannot predict the dimensions of American aid to Israel in this respect. We also wonder how the U.S. can continue to maintain the claim that it works for peace in our region while it offers aid to Israel to build these settlements on Arab lands. The United States has also offered Israel weapons, economic aid and technological know-how in accordance with the new agreement. All this aid can and will not doubt be used to bolster Israel's might and enable it to launch further acts of aggression against the Arabs.

We cannot believe any claims by Washington that it is really interested in establishing peace because the help it gives to Israel is undermining the very essence of peace and destroying any chance that for it. The United States is proving beyond doubt that it gives total support to Israel's policies under pressure from election interests. Thus and sacrificing the long-term interests it has with the Arabs. The U.S. is also proving that it cannot shoulder the international responsibility expected from a superpower.

### Sawt Al Shaab: A sad contrast

WE CANNOT help drawing a contrast between the outcome of the most recent visits to Washington by President Gemayel of Lebanon and Israeli premier Yitzhak Shamir. President Gemayel was in Washington trying to implement the resolution reached by the Lebanese factional leaders at their meeting in Geneva. Gemayel also went to Washington to discuss with President Reagan the implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. It was thought that the United States was convinced that Israeli troops must withdraw from Lebanon in order to pave the way for the withdrawal of other troops from that country. U.S. officials made statements recently which suggested that Washington was about to take steps to bring about an Israeli withdrawal.

Yet the outcome of the U.S.-Israeli talks totally contradicted these indicators and undermined the expectations about the possibility of forcing Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The Israelis and Americans did not even make any mention of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank. All that the talks resulted in was more U.S. economic and military aid for Israel. So Gemayel came out with empty hands from his talks in Washington unlike Shamir who came out successful in obtaining for Israel unlimited aid that will undoubtedly help Israel to maintain its troops in Lebanon, consolidate its hold over the West Bank and pursue its policies of launching acts of aggression on the Arabs.

## COME TO THINK OF IT

# Dialogue with a madman

By Ibrahim Abu Nab

LOCAL LEGEND has it that a madman had at one time abducted a child and ran up with him to the top of a minaret where he threatened to throw him from the top. A big crowd thronged around the minaret trying to talk him out of the evil idea, but he would not listen. They offered him a ransom, but he wouldn't take it. They tried to know what in the world he wanted, but the man would not budge. They even promised to try and heal him of his "madness" if he would just give them a chance and come down with the boy, but again the attempt was futile.

Finally another madman was brought in on the rescue operation, whereupon he took a wooden stick in his hand and waved it at the culprit shouting

to him: "If you do not come down with the child safe, I shall saw the minaret with this stick and cause it to fall down like an amputated tree." The idea worked.

The story is brought somehow to mind by the recent American-Israeli agreements on "strategic co-operation." Not only do the accords violate all sense and defy all rational analysis, they are also baffling because there are so many madmen at the top vying with each other to drop the child against all the sensible arguments that have been shouted.

Take, for instance, the question of the Jewish colonisation of the occupied Arab territories. The U.S. has been saying for some time that such col-

onisation is a hindrance to peace in the Middle East. People assumed therefore that the U.S. was interested in peace. Apologists for the U.S. kept saying that Israel could not be prevailed upon by any means to give up the child or at least put a freeze on settlements until such time when peaceful negotiations could be started with the Arabs.

The same apologists argued that President Reagan could not for important internal considerations, put economic pressure on Israel in the form of sanctions or cuts in aid and that he prefers to wait and let the Israeli extremists simmer in their own stew.

Such arguments sounded plausible to a certain extent in view of the fact that the Israeli-

government was spending on settlements \$400-\$500 million a year, or about one-fifth of the enormous amount of aid (\$2.5 billion) provided annually by the United States.

It would be impossible for Israel to continue this lavish expenditure on a controversial programme without cutting on its social services and lowering the standard of living of the Israeli population.

Observers thought that with Begin out of the way and the Israeli economy in shambles, the new madman at the top in Israel would finally be brought to his senses by the economic realities, and that all President Reagan had to do was to act in the "I told you so" style.

Few, if any, had expected the exact opposite to happen. The

American bonanza provided to Israel as a result of this week's strategic accords made people wonder about the real intentions of the United States. Can such lavish rewards for crime induce the Israeli extremists to let the child go or would they produce exactly the opposite results?

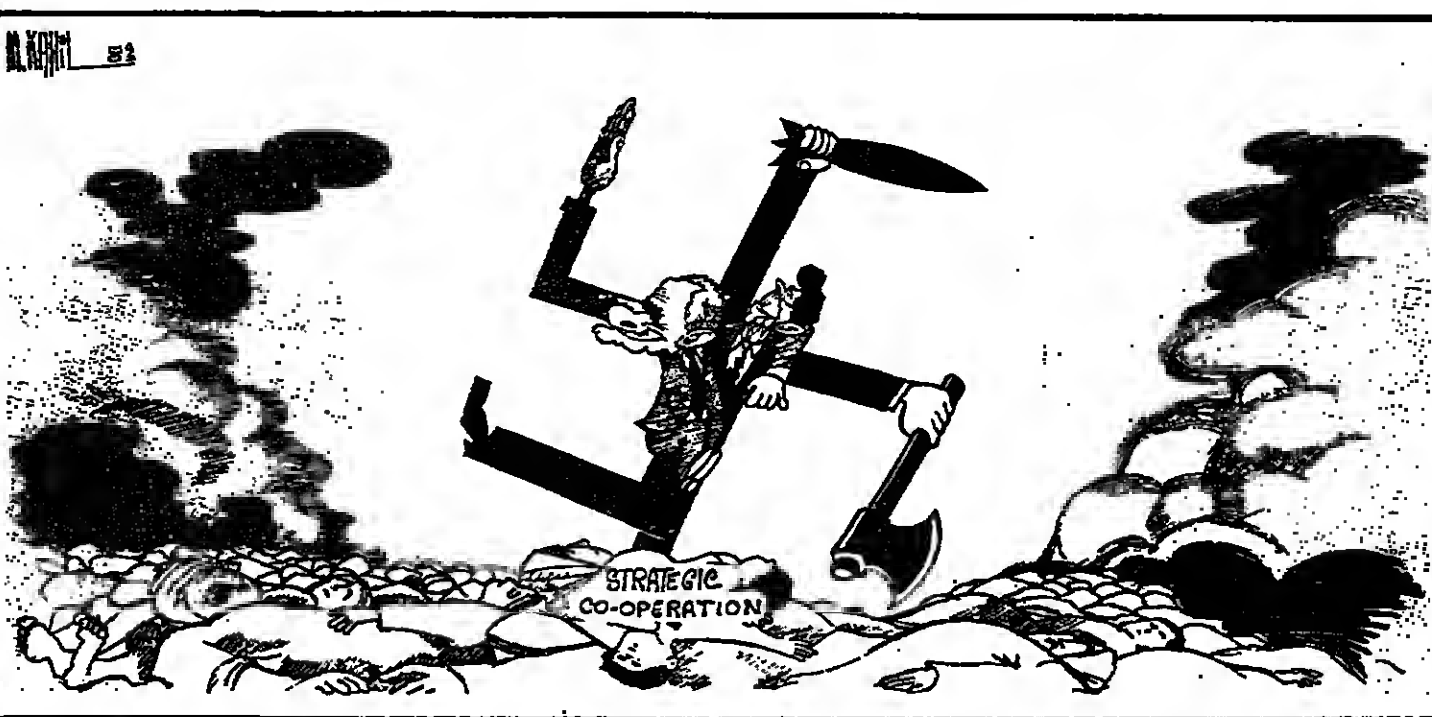
The other madman at the top is now saying that the American-Israeli accords are in reality a message directed to Syria and the Soviet Union.

According to the New York Times, "a joint political military group is to plan exercises and counter threats to the Middle East posed by the Soviet Union and Syria."

This apparently presumes that the new meaning of the term "Middle East" is Israel.

that Syria is an outside power and that the U.S. is the sole and legitimate custodian of the area. It also presumes that the moderate Arab regimes in the area are in fact so much moderate that they would stop considering Israel as the main source of danger and instability in the area and that they would see no message to them or their peoples in the new American-Israeli agreements.

One wonders whether policy makers in Washington have been reading the press editorials emanating from Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, Egypt and other "friendly" countries during the last few days. One also wonders whether the madman at the top of the minaret could ever understand the meaning of the calls from below.



## Iran's political decisions are of little value unless approved by Khomeini

By Paul Eedle

REUHER — From a house and a mosque on the edge of Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini rules revolutionary Iran by guiding and scolding the collection of power centres making up the Islamic Republic.

The republic's four-year-old constitution gives Khomeini wide powers, including the right to declare war, make peace and appoint top military commanders and judges.

He makes many important decisions and no policy suggested by a lesser figure carries weight until he has endorsed it.

Khomeini is often involved in minor matters and the narrow lanes leading to his house are crowded with visitors ranging from powerful politicians to junior bureaucrats and families of people killed in the war with Iraq.

Large groups see him in a mosque next door to his house. The mosque's grey concrete walls are bare, except for a few revolutionary posters, while the carpets are cheap and simple.

Visitors trickle in and sit cross-legged on the floor. Minor officials, workers, and even a handful of children mingle with commanders of the armed forces, ministers and turbaned religious leaders.

On one wall, a concrete balcony with a low railing juts out at head height. Two hours after the first visitors arrive in the mosque, Khomeini appears here through a sliding metal door.

Wearing a black turban and black cloak over a grey robe, the bearded Ayatollah walks slowly, hand raised in greeting, as the people below roar slogans and wave fists in salute.

Khomeini sits down in an armchair covered with a blue cloth and an aide puts a stand with microphones in front of him. After hearing a few words from a spokesman for his visitors, he speaks. He lectures without notes, starting in a hoarse voice that betrays his 82 or so years.

But he gathers strength as he warms to his theme, perhaps berating foreign powers for supporting Iraq in the Gulf war or urging different groups of clergy in step squabbling before the parliamentary elections.

When Khomeini stops speaking, the crowd bursts into chants again. He stands up without help from his aides, at least at one recent audience attended by foreign reporters, and vanishes through the sliding door.

The alley outside the mosque, which also leads to his house, is blocked by a three-metre (yard) high metal barrier covered with

cloth in the red, white and green of the republic's flag.

Local residents say the house is a mansion that belonged originally to a wealthy sweet manufacturer who fled into exile.

All that can be seen from the alley outside is the top corner of a building with two windows. The house is surrounded by trees and the brown rock of the Elborz mountains rises sharply behind.

In law and in fact, Khomeini is the only person in Iran with authority over both the government and the various revolutionary organisations spawned by the social, political and economic tumult that accompanied the Shah's overthrow.

Khomeini has the power to appoint the commander of the most important revolutionary organisation, The Revolutionary Guards, a force which emerged as a parallel to the regular army. It fights on the fronts against Iraq, has special responsibility for internal security and supplies the young men who guard the alleys and lanes leading to Khomeini's home.

Khomeini also has special representatives in all key government and revolutionary bodies such as the armed forces, the construction ministry which runs rural building projects, and the four daily newspapers.

He has the final word in the appointment of leaders of the communal Friday prayers in towns and villages, a job through which government policy is conveyed to ordinary people.

No other figure in Iran controls such a network. The president, for example, has authority only over government ministries and is only one member of a committee that sets policy for the war against Iraq.

Khomeini sometimes finds the need to issue decrees or make speeches urging restraint on some revolutionary bodies.

A year ago he issued an eight-point statement ordering security forces and the courts to deal more efficiently and less harshly with people.

Last month, he made a cautionary speech to judges, warning them: "A blunder may result in the death of a man or someone losing his reputation. You should be very careful."

The constitution provides for an elected assembly to choose a successor or a council of successors to replace Khomeini when he dies.

But much of his power comes from personal authority he built up before and during the 1979 revolution, rather than from the letter of the constitution. It is open to question whether any one person will be able to rule in the same way.

## Commonwealth: Unique ability to hold together

By Sidney Weiland

NEW DELHI — The Commonwealth, in a fragile series of compromises, has proved again a unique capacity to hold together despite deep political diversity.

As they dispersed Wednesday after a summit meeting of unusual acrimony, leaders of the world's most improbable alliance said they found "much common ground" between them.

The summit managed a consensus on broad issues such as the arms race, Cyprus and South Africa's racial policies. On others, there was no way of bridging a profound North-South divide.

Few new ideas emerged on how to tackle the world's problems. But for many, it was enough that the Commonwealth's resilient ability to survive had been underscored once again.

The 48 Commonwealth nations are a mix of races, cultures and political systems, linked mainly by the English language and a common history of long years of British rule.

Almost 40 years after Britain began losing its vast empire, most of its former subject nations belong to the impoverished Third World. The majority are non-aligned.

On a range of issues, Britain and three other founder members, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, found themselves alone in defending Western positions.

Of the 48 nations, 17 are in Asia and the Pacific, 15 in Africa, 13 in the Western hemisphere, three in Europe. All except six small island states were at the summit.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal calls the organisation's steady evolution "a continuous co-mingling of the world's variety" which cannot be matched anywhere else.

Apart from the United Nations, it is the only grouping that provides an umbrella for so many disparate views.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, attending his first summit, rejects the concept of a Commonwealth mystique.

But like others at the New Delhi conference, he acknowledged, "there is a special quality or capacity for dialogue within the Commonwealth."

Mr. Ramphal says informality is a Commonwealth hallmark, especially at summit "retreats" when leaders don leisure wear, dismiss their aides and travel to a resort area for private talks. They spent last weekend in Goa, Western India.

"They were really talking to each other, they got to each other, sometimes failing, sometimes succeeding," Mr. Ramphal says.

While Western government chiefs concede the majority is basically suspicious of the West, they say the summits offer a useful forum at which Western viewpoints can be put across.

British officials said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher missed no chance to explain NATO thinking.

They said she succeeded in toning-down a summit communiqué that might otherwise have taken an ever harsher line against the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and U.S.-African policies.

At the end, the summit blamed the United States for holding up the independence of Namibia (South West Africa) by demanding withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a prior condition.

But the Commonwealth's strict rule of consensus, there are no votes, thwarted Indian and African attempts to condemn the Grenada invasion. A proposal to get the Commonwealth to call for U.S. troops to leave the island was also rejected.

The summit patched up a quarrel between angry Africans and six Caribbean states which supported the U.S. action. Agreement was quickly reached on Commonwealth aid for Grenada.

Mr. Ramphal described the compromise as an example of what he called the Commonwealth's ability to apply a "healing touch".

The summit failed to agree on Third World demands for a world monetary conference, an idea viewed as suspect by the Reagan administration.

Instead, it called for further studies. A long debate on the Third World's economic problems saw New Zealand defect from the relatively rich "North" to support grievances voiced by the debt-plagued "South".

## Nigeria: The lean years to come

President Shagari has been returned to office with overwhelming support at a time of unprecedented depression for his once-booming country. Quentina Peel reports on the task that lies ahead.

A visitor to Lagos today might reasonably expect to be regaled with horror stories about the parlous state of the economy: how inflation is rampant, unemployment soaring, imports disappearing from the shelves, and an International Monetary Fund (IMF) inspired austerity budget is just around the corner.

The truth is rather different. The all-consuming topic of conversation seems to be who will win the election in 1987, when President Shagari ends his second, and last, four-year term of office.

Given that Nigerian voters finished a marathon round of electioneering barely two months ago, resulting in a landslide victory for the head of state, and an absolute majority for his National Party of Nigeria in the National Assembly, the speculation seems almost indecent.

One explanation would have it that Nigerians are incorrigible political gamblers; another, that they are simply escapist, unable or unwilling to face up to the uncomfortable demands of the present. Both contain an element of truth.

There is no doubt that the next four years will be critical both for the economic and political development of Nigeria. President Shagari's return to office comes at a time of unprecedented economic depression, brought on by the combination of the international oil glut, and a tradition of chronic profligacy in both public and private sectors.

He is therefore being asked to preside over a period of profound structural readjustment in the Nigerian economy, to reduce its overwhelming dependence on oil, and achieve more balanced and steady economic growth. Yet at the same time, he has to prepare the country for a democratic transfer of power to another civilian head of state in 1987, a delicate process which Nigeria has yet to accomplish after 23 years of independence. He also has to tackle the pervasive cancer of corruption, which constitutes a further disastrous drain on the national economy.

First indications are that the president himself is acutely aware of the challenge. He has appointed a new economic management team which includes several highly-regarded technocrats, including two brought in from the private sector — his economic adviser, Chief Philip Asiodu, and his budget adviser, Mr. Gamaliel Onosode. He has also dismissed four-fifths of his former cabinet, keeping only eight out of 45 ministers, and also cutting the total number to 35.

President Shagari's inauguration speech "could have been made by the IMF," according to one Lagos banker. He dwelt on the slump in oil export earnings — from \$22.4 billion in 1980 to an estimated \$9.6 billion in 1983 — the resulting shortage of foreign exchange, and the plight of a manufacturing sector still heavily dependent on imports.

"We will avoid entering into new commitments with a high foreign exchange content," he said. "We will only give serious consideration to projects based on locally available resources, such as the petrochemical and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) projects, which will lead to the revitalisation and diversification of the economy."

The first task for President Shagari's economic team is simply to identify the scale of the problem, when reliable statistics are virtually non-existent. The second is to reach an agreement with the IMF on a stabilisation programme to relieve the immediate foreign exchange crisis.

On the domestic front, they know inflation has accelerated — possibly to as much as three figures in the past year — as a result of import restrictions, shortages and speculative hoarding. Food prices in particular have shot up. Unemployment must have risen very sharply, but again, no accurate figures are available.

The most significant development of recent months is that oil production has stabilised close to Nigeria's Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) allocated quota of 1.3 million barrels a day (b/d), after a long period of large fluctuations. That implies total export earnings of some naira (N) 6000 million (\$800 million) a month, after allowing for domestic consumption and production costs — with little prospect of any improvement in the world oil market.

Imports have been drastically reduced since the first half of 1982, when they were still running at some N1.2 billion (\$1.6 billion) a month.

Inevitably, those import restrictions have had a serious effect on industrial activity in the country, causing temporary closures in many parts of the manufacturing sector as plants run short of spares and raw materials.

However, it is now estimated in Lagos that merchandise trade is roughly in balance, if not slightly in surplus — but not enough to pay for the traditional heavy outflow on invisible payments, leaving a continuing current account deficit. In turn, with foreign exchange reserves effectively exhausted since April 1982 (they have been maintained at an artificial level of around N1 billion), that means a steady increase in the arrears on trade payments.

In July and September, the Nigerian government reached agreements with more than 60 international banks on refinancing some \$2 billion of the arrears owed on letters of credit — but bills for collection and open account trade outstanding amounts to a further \$4 billion to \$5 billion still to be dealt with.

The prospect of a continuing current account deficit, on top of the arrears in trade payments, has made agreement on a programme with the IMF all the more urgent. International banks have made it clear that they will not make more credit available to Nigeria without the underpinning of the Fund.

Negotiations with the IMF began in April, intended to lead to a three-year extended credit of more than \$2 billion, with the possibility of an additional \$500 million coming from the compensatory financing facility because of the decline in Nigeria's oil exports. At the same time, parallel negotiations were launched with the World Bank on a structural adjustment loan of some \$300 million.

Both sides insist that substantial progress has been made, but a major difference of principle remains over the issue of devaluation. In addition, the IMF has been side-tracked by its own financing problems, and any loan will now have to be made under the new quotas and rules prevailing after Jan. 1.

The key to the argument is over the need to promote domestic production in Nigeria, both in agriculture and manufacturing, to reduce the country's oil dependence and hinge import bill, as against the inflationary effects of a devaluation.

Both the Fund and the Bank argue strongly that the naira has become progressively over-valued during the years of oil boom, thus making imports unnaturally cheap, and discouraging both local manufacturing and agriculture. Financial Times news feature

Handwritten signature or mark.



# American fast food chains plan worldwide expansion

By Hugh Paim  
Reuters

LONDON — American hamburger chains hoping to spread to India face a major marketing problem — most of the population is vegetarian.

In Korea they like beef but competition is strong from the old favourites like barbecued grasshoppers, bean pancakes and fried silkworm larvae. And of course the traditional kimchi — garlic-laden cabbage.

The Germans insist on beer with their hamburgers while the Arabs abhor it. The Japanese will not eat pizzas with cheese. Kentucky Fried Chicken soared in Jakarta but died in Bangkok.

And over half the globe the whole point of eating out is to do it slowly, with somebody serving you. So the self-serve, take-away, fast food chains must vie to offer service and seats and leisure.

But nothing stops their irresistible spread. From Alice Springs to Uganda they know Colonel Sanders and the big red "M". And if politics or local competition sometimes get in the way, Kentucky can become "Islamic fried chicken" in Tehran, or meet head-on the challenge in Soweto from "upeco wa macho".

One by one the bastions fall. McDonald's plans a hamburger joint in Belgrade next year, possibly the first in the Communist world. And with its 24 outlets in Hong Kong doing great business, it is already dreaming of the untapped millions in China itself.

Trade follows the flag, they used to say in the British empire. But the old colonies knew where to draw the line, so British cooking never spread beyond a few excellent fish and chip shops in Lagos.

But hamburger imperialism was a different thing, and the deployment of fast foods in South East Asia is a legacy of U.S. involvement, even if they jumped the gun in Thailand and Taiwan, meeting a demand from soldiers on leave from Vietnam but folding when the war ended in 1975.

"Hotdogs and hamburgers came with the Americans, but they seem to have left with the GIs," sighed one sponsor in Taipei.

But there as elsewhere the taste for fast foods gradually caught on, and the success of local chains attracted the big U.S. brand names. Now Mister Donut, Dunkin' Donut and Pizza Hut battle for market leadership in Bangkok, and McDonald's plan a belated re-entry there and in Taiwan next year.

Affluent, Westernised Singapore is already in the midst of a fast food blitz, with 50 outlets to serve the island state's 2.5 million people.

They compete through sports sponsorship, cinema and television advertising, and when Kentucky Fried Chicken sought a stock exchange listing last March, its shares were a record 140 times oversubscribed.

In Japan's far bigger market, the growth of fast foods has been explosive since they arrived in the early 1970s. Market leader Mc-

Donald's opened in Tokyo's Ginza shopping area in 1971 and took only \$870,000 that year. The total for 1984 is expected to top \$435 million.

But in Japan and around the world, while the young devour the hamburgers, their elders associate the fast food joints with blue jeans and aimless hanging about and alien culture.

The response to the threat has varied. Morocco banned McDonald's altogether, protecting both its way of life and its thousands of traditional kebab and cake stalls.

The French succumbed to the self-proclaimed biggest Burger King restaurant in the world on the Champs-Elysees, but have struck back by opening croissanteries in the United States.

Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac wants laws to force the chains to clean up the litter of greasy paper and boxes which surrounds them, while the newspaper Le Figaro led a campaign to have them closed down because they attracted hoodlums.

It was left to the franchise-holder for McDonald's to rid Paris of the name at a blow. He struck not on his own, for some unfathomable reason renaming its 14 outlets "O'Kitch". Expensive lawsuits followed and the U.S. chain is now about to start again.

Italy has its own tradition of fast food — bars keep the clients moving by charging them more if they insist on sitting down with their snacks.

It has so far kept out the invaders, and in Naples, which gave

the world the pizza, the five Dell'Amura brothers are thinking of recrossing the Atlantic with their enterprising "pizza metro" (pizza by the metre).

Using long ovens they produce endless strips of pizza 15-20 cm (6-8 inches) wide and sell it by the slice. "On a good day we sell a kilometre (half a mile)," said Giulio Dell'Amura.

But the Arab response to the fast food threat is perhaps the most subtle — it has made the joint respectable.

"Many Muslims don't like to see alcohol being served and couples in intimate conversation, perhaps even kissing... they want to sit quietly, have a meal and go out," said the manager of one U.S. chain in the Gulf.

So his restaurants, while highly successful, are clean, brightly lit, conservative — and safe.

Predictability may not be what the younger clients are looking for, but the chains regard it as a major selling point.

"People worldwide have got to know that if they come to McDonald's they get a consistently high quality product," said Bob Keyser, McDonald's director of Media Relations.

In Britain, fish and chips (fried potatoes) are still the biggest take away food, while the Germans stick to Wurst (sausage) and chips. But there are no chains. In both countries, the native delicacies are sold by individual shops or stalls whose products vary from the delicious to the inedible.

The other main selling point is speed. In a recent test in London



An American teenager enjoys a McDonald hamburger. McDonald is the biggest American fast food chain in the world (file photo).

one chain got its hamburgers to the customer in an average of one minute, 24 seconds.

But this may in fact be the sticking point for less U.S.-influenced parts of the world.

Sri Lanka provides a case in point. The U.S. majors have not penetrated there yet, but when

# Mexico's new plans for food sovereignty

By Stephen Addison  
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has announced a new multi-billion-dollar food plan aimed at achieving "food sovereignty" by 1988 and at improving the quality of food eaten by the country's badly-nourished poor.

The plan calls for 517 billion pesos (\$3.4 billion) to be spent between now and 1988 on a reorganisation of production and distribution, with the emphasis on providing more basic foods like corn, wheat, rice and beans.

The plan says some 19 million Mexicans, mainly in the south and out of a population of 72 million, suffer from a grave deficiency of calories and protein. Thirteen million of them, nearly half under 14 years old, live in rural areas.

Foreign agricultural experts say the plan, announced last month, is the first sign of a coherent food policy since the demise last December of the ill-planned and expensive Mexican Food System (SAM).

Whereas the SAM aimed for self-sufficiency, the new plan aims at "food sovereignty" — a term which has baffled agricultural experts.

"Food sovereignty could mean just about anything," one United States economist said. "As in other Mexican plans, the goals are left vague so no-one can accuse them of failure."

"But at least they now have a plan which calls for future action," he added. "That in itself is a significant step."

Among concrete measures in the plan was a rise in prices paid by the government to agricultural

producers, who now receive around 120 per cent more than a year ago.

The experts say the rise has considerable political significance and is a bid as much to keep the farmers and peasants quiet as to raise production.

Rural workers seem to be more willing to publicise their grievances. Inflation is running at between 70 and 80 per cent a year, and the workers are frustrated at the slow and bureaucracy-ridden progress of Mexico's land reform programme.

Land for all was one of the key battle cries of the 1910 Mexican revolution. Ever since, governments have continued a process of breaking up large private holdings and redistributing land to the people, albeit slowly.

Politically they have to carry on with it, but agriculturally it makes no sense at all to break up efficient and profitable holdings. One foreign agricultural expert said.

Population growth of 2.7 per cent a year is another great problem for Mexico, which one expert said is becoming less and less able to feed itself.

A rapidly growing population and the system of land distribution are the main reasons why experts believe the new plan's goal of food sovereignty is just a pipe dream.

"The plan is significant more through its existence than its proposals, which are vague to say the least," one expert said.

Despite predictions that basic grain imports will fall some four million tonnes next year to five to six million tonnes, he said the long-term trend is away from self-sufficiency.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

**Al Yarmouk Restaurant**  
For Reservation Phone 441215  
JORDAN

**HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL**  
for Reservation Call 441215

**LAYALY ZAMAN**  
EGYPTIAN FOLKLORE GROUP  
"Belly Dancing"  
Daily business Luncheon Buffet at  
**AL MADAFI**  
RES. 680000/15  
فندق ريجنسي بالاس  
The Regency Palace Hotel

**AMMAN Marriott HOTEL**  
Merry Christmas & Happy New Year  
**Al Walima**  
DINE AND BE ENTERTAINED AT THE  
AL WALIMA REST.  
GOURMET MENU SUPPORTED BY OUR A LA CARTE MENU

**THE LOUNGE BAR**  
at the ideal place to meet with friends and enjoy a drink of beer or a glass of cool soft drink  
HAPPY HOUR  
Daily 5-6 p.m.

**BLUE ROOM RESTAURANT**  
THE CAROL MALL  
JORDAN  
For Reservation Call 441215

**CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman  
Opp. Akilah Hospital  
Try our specialties Peking Duck and Flaming Pot also Traditional Chinese dishes  
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - midnight  
Tel. 41093

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
ABOVE HOMAN SUPERMARKET  
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba  
Take-away service available  
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30 - 11:00  
AQABA, Tel. 4415

**MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant**  
AMMAN AND AQABA  
Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away  
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish, 1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2.500  
Fully airconditioned  
Amman Aqaba  
Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676 Wadi Saqra Road Near Holiday Inn Hotel  
Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598 Amman Road Near the Main Circle

**IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT**  
KOREAN JAPANESE CHINESE EUROPEAN FOOD  
One of the best hotels in Amman  
**THE AMBASSADOR**  
Tel. 665161 62 63 Ext. 93

Join the Inn Crowd at ...  
Nightly 7 p.m. to Midnight  
**REGINAS Disco**  
with D.J. Extraordinaire  
**Chris Burnett**  
Join the Inn Crowd at ...  
Live music & Show at  
**THE HOLIDAY INN**  
THE RANCH  
The Ambassador Night Club  
call 663100 for reservations

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
Airconditioned.  
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School  
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968

**SHAKHSIR Rent A Car**  
Mercedes & Datsun Middle East Hotel  
Tel. 668958  
667159 667160 ext. 124  
P.O. Box 9122 Amman, Jordan

**The MasterCard Credit Card. Now in Jordan**  
Welcome at the best hotels, restaurants, airlines, car rental companies, travel agencies and select stores in Jordan and the Middle East.  
**MasterCard**  
Use it with utmost confidence

We Offer The Ultimate in Service  
We now have our Buffet in the Rooftop Restaurant every Friday and Sunday  
Enjoy the view of Amman in warm surroundings and have an excellent selection of hot and cold continental and oriental dishes.  
**Hala Inn**  
Tel. 44642 Near Khalidi Hospital

**MIRAMAR HOTEL**  
Aqaba  
Room rates:  
Single JD 6-  
Double JD 11-  
Triple JD 14-  
Family apartment JD 20-  
Continental breakfast included  
Special rates for monthly residents and groups.  
Please call tel: 4338 - 4341 - Aqaba  
Telex: 62275

To advertise in this section  
  
Phone 666320

To advertise in this section  
  
Phone 666320

To advertise in this section  
  
Phone 666320

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE**  
Specialists in local & international removals  
• shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)  
• storage • packing • crating • clearing  
• door-to-door service  
CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.  
Amman: Jabal Hussein - First Circle  
Tel. 664090 - Tel. 22205 BESMCO JO  
Aqaba: Tel. 5778

Aqaba, a holiday resort paradise on the Red Sea.  
Stay with us and enjoy our traditional warmth and hospitality combined with excellent service.  
Try out our superb RESTAURANT or join in on one of our nightly POOLSIDE BARBECUES.  
The perfect holiday at the AQABA TOURIST HOUSE HOTEL.  
For reservations call us anytime on (032) 5165.

**MIRAMAR HOTEL**  
Aqaba  
Room rates:  
Single JD 6-  
Double JD 11-  
Triple JD 14-  
Family apartment JD 20-  
Continental breakfast included  
Special rates for monthly residents and groups.  
Please call tel: 4338 - 4341 - Aqaba  
Telex: 62275



## SPORTS

# Chasing pack losing touch with Liverpool

**LONDON (R) — Even with 26 games of the 42-match campaign to go, Liverpool can go ahead and place the order for their 15th championship flag with confidence after a day of shocks at the top of the English first division soccer league.**

An 83rd minute goal against Birmingham — inevitably scored by Ian Rush — took Liverpool to the 34-point mark, four clear of West Ham and Manchester United who both suffered 1-0 defeats.

West Ham, second on goal difference, were down at Aston Villa while United were beaten at their Old Trafford home by Everton, Irish international Kevin Sheedy doing his former Liverpool colleagues a huge favour by scoring a 46th minute match-winner.

Fourth-placed Tottenham also watched Liverpool pull further ahead. Their unbeaten 10-game run came to an end when they suffered a 2-1 setback at Norwich and they remain on 28 points alongside Coventry, 4-2 winners at Luton.

Liverpool, missing the injured Kenny Dalglish, found the Birmingham defence in uncompromising mood and when they did break through, goalkeeper Tony Cotton appeared to be in unbeatatable form.

Then Rush, the top scorer in the first division, latched onto a loose ball six metres out and lashed a blistering volley past the helpless Cotton.

It was Rush's 17th goal of the season and United, the only realistic threat to Liverpool's title ambitions, will probably look back on it to anguish come May.

United threatened to sweep Everton off the pitch in a whirlwind start which produced six corners in the first 14 minutes and saw Sheedy clear a Gordon McQueen header off the line with goalkeeper Neville Southall beaten.

But the hurricane slowly died down and Everton gradually ven-

tured out of their own half to wreak more telling damage.

Immediately after the interval, four United Defenders all went for — and missed — a cross from the right Sheedy crashed home a glorious left-footer off the underside of the bar.

Aston Villa striker Paul Ridout emulated Sheedy's performance against West Ham.

He scored what proved to be the winner in the 76th minute then popped up on the goal line to clear

a shot from Dave Swindlehurst 60 seconds from time.

It was another bad afternoon for once-mighty Arsenal, who were knocked out of the League Cup by third division Walsall at Highbury in midweek.

They were beaten 1-0 at home by West Bromwich to slip into the bottom third of the table and increase speculation over the future of manager Terry Neill.

Neill was the subject of protests before and after the game as Arsenal fans called for his removal and the appointment of former hero Malcolm MacDonald, now boss of Fulham, as manager.

Perhaps a change of manager would bring a change of fortune for Charlie Nicholas.

## Olympic commission approves drug testing laboratory

**LOS ANGELES (R) — A laboratory to carry out sophisticated drug tests on athletes competing in the 1984 Olympic Games has been approved by the medical commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee announced on Thursday.**

A three-day test of the laboratory, which will cost more than \$3m, was conducted by a commission representative, Dr. Arnold Beckett, of the University of London, and involved samples of drugs banned by the commission, the Los Angeles Committee said.

Approval of the laboratory, a joint project of the committee and the University of California in Los Angeles, comes less than a month after a committee spokesman said athletes in the Los Angeles games would be tested for excessive amounts of testosterone and caffeine.

Caffeine is a stimulant and testosterone increases a person's strength.

Sixteen athletes were disqualified from the Pan American Games in Caracas earlier this year after they had been tested for using steroids and other drugs.

Anabolic steroids are a synthetic derivative of testosterone.

The Medical Director of the Los Angeles Committee, Dr. Tony Daly, said: "The games will have not only the services of the most sophisticated equipment possible but they will also have outstanding personnel with the scientific ability necessary to administer these tests."

"Our goal was to leave a legacy to develop a permanent scientific facility not only for the 1984 Olympics but also for sports activities after the games. That objective has been achieved," he said.

## Gerulaitis ousted from Open

**MELBOURNE (R) — Zoltan Kuharszky, playing in only his second grass court tournament, defeated sixth-seeded American Vitas Gerulaitis out of the Australian Open Tennis Championships Saturday.**

The Hungarian-born Kuharszky, who defeated to the West four years ago, won 6-1, 6-3, 6-3 to earn a third round tie against Swedish Davis Cup player Joachim Nystrom.

Sweden's Mats Wilander was another big name player in danger of going out in the second round when he trailed two sets to one to American Ben Testerman. But the third seed recovered to win 6-4, 4-6, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia cruised into the third round by beating Britain's Jonathan Smith 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Afterwards he said he was tired after a long, hard year but still thought he had a good chance of winning his first Grand Slam event.

John McEnroe, seeded to meet Lendl in the final, struggled to find his rhythm before beating

fellow-American Tony Giammalva 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Kuharszky's win over Gerulaitis was his best since he started on the international circuit two years ago. He said he defected from Hungary because he had little chance of becoming a successful player there.

The Hungarian, now based in Switzerland, certainly caught Gerulaitis, a former Australian title holder, on a bad day.

"I wasn't feeling all that good when I got up today and he played well. That's about it," Gerulaitis said.

"I couldn't get any returns back and I really wasn't hitting the ball that well. I think he saw what kind of condition I was in and just played a smart steady kind of game."

American Hank Pfister was another seed who failed to survive Saturday's second round, losing to four sets to Californian Marcel Freeman.

And American Keo Flach, a 20-year-old qualifier ranked 429th in the world, topped compatriot John Sadri, a former runner-up in this tournament, in

straight sets.

Flach, from St. Louis, Missouri, was playing in his first grass court tournament and only his second Grand Prix event since turning professional after the U.S. Open earlier this year.

He is operating on a shoestring budget and travelled to Australia with only \$1,000 in his pocket.

Freeman, who beat the big-serving Pfister 6-1, 6-7, 7-6, 6-1 had never played a singles match on grass before and this was his first victory in a best-of-five sets match.

After his testing clash with Testerman, Wilander admitted that he would have to be more positive if he was to have any chance of taking the title.

Wilander, a key member of the Swedish Davis Cup team to meet Australia in the Davis Cup final here later this month, was reluctant to move in behind his second serve and was often stretched by Testerman's potent serve and volley game.

"I'm sure I will be playing better after another two or three weeks on grass courts," he said.

## Salazar predicts fast Fukuoka marathon

**FUKUOKA, Japan (R) — World record holder Alberto Salazar takes on Toshihiko Seko of Japan in one of marathon running's great clashes here on Sunday, and the two hours eight minutes barrier could be broken for the first time.**

The Fukuoka international has lived up to its billing as one of the world's premier marathons by attracting two of its three greatest exponents — the other is Rob de Castella of Australia — even though the confrontation developed by accident.

Seko entered early but Salazar, a season of injury and illness behind him, decided only last month to take part in this race — a decision which Seko might not entirely have welcomed.

The Japanese star, who ended his own run of injury problems by winning the Tokyo marathon in two hours eight minutes 38 seconds earlier this year, has another leg injury which has made him a doubtful starter on Sunday.

Seko, 27, whose time in Tokyo

last February was the fourth fastest, confirmed on Saturday that he would run Sunday but said he is not out of the race.

"The injury to my left leg has healed and I decided to run only to qualify for the Olympics next year," Seko said.

"I will be satisfied if I finish among the top three Japanese," he added.

Salazar, an American who set the world's fastest time of two hours eight minutes 13 seconds in the 1981 New York marathon, said on Saturday he is in shape to go under two hours and eight minutes if race conditions were good on Sunday.

"I feel I'm in the best shape of my life," said the 25-year-old Cuban-born Salazar, who has had a chastening year marred by defeat.

He placed only fourth in the World Cross Country event early this year, a competition he had been determined to win, then he was badly beaten by de Castella in Rotterdam in April, his first defeat in five marathons.

Because of y, Salazar pro-

bably should not have run that race, which cost him a chance of making the U.S. marathon team for the August World Championships in Helsinki. Instead, he ran the 10,000 metres there, but after a nagging cold developed into bronchitis, he barely qualified for the final and finished last.

Now, he feels, he is back to the sort of form with which he won three successive New York marathons from 1980 to 1982.

If Seko, who won the 1981 Boston marathon, cannot challenge him Sunday, Salazar may find himself locked in combat with little Tanzanian Juma Ikangaa, who ran de Castella so close in the Commonwealth Games marathon in Australia a year ago.

Ikangaa, 26, had tried various tactical plays in races since then, without great success, and on Sunday he may well re-employ his former strategy of setting a fast early pace and then holding on to the finish.

Salazar did not single out names Saturday when asked who his main rivals would be, but he said there were "two or three runners

capable of running faster than 2:08." He added that he was sure it would be a fast race.

Another incentive for the American is to qualify for the U.S. Olympic trials in Buffalo in April, for which he needs a time of around 2:19.

Other fine runners from the field of 140 from 14 nations include the Japanese Soh Brothers, Takeshi and Shigeru, who have both broken 2:09, two-time Olympic Champion Waldemar Cierpinski of East Germany and 1982 winner Paul Ballinger of New Zealand.

Cierpinski, 33, said: "I don't think I can win. But I would like to make this a stepping stone for next year's Olympics."

Ballinger said he was fitter than last year, when his winning time was 2:10.15. "I will try to better that," he said.

Other notable entrants are American Ed Mendoza and Gerry Helme of Britain, who both ran in the World Championship Marathon in Helsinki.

### FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of three bedrooms, two salons, dining room, three bathrooms, four verandas, fully-equipped kitchen - with separate telephone and central heating.

Location: At the Eighth Circle, entrance to Royal Automobile Club, opposite the American Community School.

For more information please call Tel: 842428.

### APARTMENT FOR RENT

Second floor of a villa, newly furnished. Consisting of two bedrooms, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and bathroom with central heating and telephone.

Location: Fourth Circle, Jabal Amman.

Please contact phone No. 671925

### TO LET

Self-contained, two bedroom, fully furnished apartment with separate central heating system. Situated on 6th Circle, Jabal Amman on the main road.

For full details, contact Mr. Omar 817121. Rent per annum: JD 2,500 or JD 250 per month.

bedrooms.

### INVITATION TO TENDER

The Amman Municipality intends to invite tenders in early 1984 for the construction of four interchanges and traffic improvement works in the central business district, and two major traffic corridors.

The interchanges will include overpasses and underpasses, and associated street lighting and signalisation.

The traffic improvement works will include improvement to road surfaces, road widening, repair and construction of footpaths, street lighting, signalisation and road markings.

Contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan who are experienced in either or both of these types of works and who wish to be considered for invitation to bid must prequalify.

Prequalification questionnaires may be obtained by applying in writing or by telex to the address below.

One copy of the completed questionnaire should be sent to that address by December 31, 1983 by contractors who wish to be considered for the corridor work, or by January 31, 1984 by contractors who are interested only in the interchanges.

Eng. Majid Nimry

Director

Project Coordination and Training Unit

Amman Municipality

P.O. Box 132

Telex No. 22249 UDD JO

### SHRIMPS

FROM JD.5/KG.

SAFEMARK SUPERMARKET Tel. 22487

Atlantic Shrimp frozen on board & Fresh Frozen Prawns

Jabal Al-Weibdeh

opposite Shareef Mosque, Peace Bldg.

### OFFICE FOR RENT

Four/five room office in Shmeisani. Telephone and telex installed. Office furniture also for sale.

Tel: 666199 from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

### FOR SALE

Mercedes 280 1981, sports, metallic silver, 15,000 km on the clock, 6 cylinders - power steering - manual gear box, air conditioned. Hard and soft top, stereo cassette and radio. This car is in excellent condition.

Price JD 6,500.000.

Duty unpaid

Pls contact Mr. Stock tel: 44878

during office hrs. Amman

### FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Fully furnished, two bedrooms, one bedroom, and studio flats for rent, central heating, balconies, colour T.V., w/w carpet, auto-washing machine with telephone.

Wadi Sagra - near 5th Circle - J. Amman.

Please call tel: 673768, 672842 - after 2 p.m.

### INVITATION FOR IMPORTERS

#### MUSLIMANI, TABBA, YASSIN & COMPANY

are pleased to announce to all Importers, customers and agents that Mr. Stockmayer, the representative of

#### LAGERMAX COMPANY

of Salzburg, Austria, will be visiting Amman, Nov. 28th to Dec. 8th 1983. LAGERMAX is known for its vast experience in land transportation between all parts of Europe and the Arab countries, including Jordan, in groupage or complete truck loads.

Please contact us for any inquiry or information on tel: 24391-2-3, Amman, or telex 21338 MAHAT JO.

### Spode



fasha Tel: 21338  
and London, Hong Kong, etc.

### WANTED

#### MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL TECHNICIANS & ENGINEERS

For immediate employment at the Queen Alia International Airport in the Mechanical and Electrical maintenance of the followings:-

Lifts, Escalators, Conveyors, Heating and Air-conditioning, Electrical Generators and Distribution, Diesel Engines, Pumps and Motors, Water Supplies, Electronics... etc. The work will be with International Aeradio PLC. Good salaries will be paid and transport to and from the Queen Alia International Airport will be provided. Five years or more in practical maintenance experience is essential.

Interviews will be held at the Amra Hotel, 6th Circle, Monday through Friday December 5th - 9th. For appointments on fixed time and day call 815071 ext. 1227, Amman.

### ADVERTISEMENT

The Alia Club would like to announce a change of date in the staging of its gala night. It will no longer be held on Thursday December 8 but will now take place on Wednesday December 7 at the Intercontinental Hotel at 8:30 p.m.

We also apologise for the previous erroneous announcements which appeared in the newspapers about the change of day.



## Iran to press OPEC to raise oil price

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said his country would press OPEC at its ministerial meeting in Geneva next week to increase its benchmark oil price by \$5 a barrel to \$34.

Mr. Gharazi told a news conference: "Our suggestion to the OPEC meeting is that the price should return to the level of \$34."

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), faced with a world recession and oil glut, agreed at a meeting in London last March to cut oil prices by \$5 to \$29 a barrel and limit overall OPEC production to 17.5 million barrel per day (b/d).

Mr. Gharazi said the market would bear a price of \$34 a barrel if OPEC stuck to the 17.5 million b/d ceiling.

He said OPEC was producing more at present.

He accused Saudi Arabia in particular of pumping more oil than it should and said it had a duty to cut back.

Mr. Gharazi said Iran "believes that if the level of 17.5 million b/d had been preserved, the conditions in the market would now be much better than they are and we would be approaching our original price, that is \$34."

Meanwhile, Nigerian oil policy makers have recently been discussing a change in the way OPEC shares export quotas among its members, officials sources said Saturday.

Nigeria, with its huge population, has a foreign exchange shortage caused by the economic effects of a world oil glut, and would like quotas to be allocated according to the needs of the countries concerned, and not according to traditional markets.

A higher quota for Nigeria would weaken domestic criticism of continued OPEC membership. But officials sources expected no change in prices or quotas when OPEC's 13 oil ministers meet in Geneva next week.

Nigerian oil production has now stabilised at close to its OPEC quota of 1.3 million b/d and the country could still sell more, officials sources said. Nigeria has no shortage of buyers but has kept production down to slightly below the quota over the last few months, to balance summer output that peaked at 1.7 million b/d, the sources said.

## Creditors seize ten Hellenic Lines ships

NEW YORK (R) — Ten cargo ships owned by one of Greece's biggest shipping firms, Hellenic Lines, have been seized after it failed to keep up with its debt payments, a company spokesman said here.

Four of its 32 vessels have been seized in the United States, one in Baltimore and three in New York, he said. The rest have been impounded in the Middle East and Italy.

Some of the ships were seized by a bank group led by Morgan Guaranty Trust of the United States, which said Hellenic owed \$82.9 million and failed to make a \$2.4 million interest payment last month.

A spokesman said other creditors had also seized ships.

Lloyds shipping intelligence service in London said the privately-owned company, which is considered Greece's national flag carrier, had fallen victim to the slump in freight rates over the last few years and reduced business with Arab countries because of depressed oil prices.

A spokesman said the company had invested very heavily in its container ship business since 1980.

In the Greek port of Piraeus, the news of the seizures by creditors of Hellenic stunned the shipping and financial community, shipping sources told Reuters Friday.

Hellenic, run from New York by shipowner Gregory Kallimanolopoulos, is one of the few Greek firms operating along regular lines rather than on a "tramp" basis — going wherever there is business — which is Greek shipping's specialty.

Hellenic offers the only liner/container service for Greek goods to the United States, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

Shipping sources regarded the news as an ominous sign for container shipping in particular and for the Greek merchant fleet in general.

Greece's merchant fleet, the world's largest, has been hard hit by the two-year-old recession in world shipping. Hundreds of Greek ships are laid up at anchorages in Piraeus and around the world and many are unlikely to sail again.

Although the recession which struck in the mid-1970s saw some dramatic foreclosures, shipping sources said this was the first major foreclosure to hit a Greek firm in the current downturn.

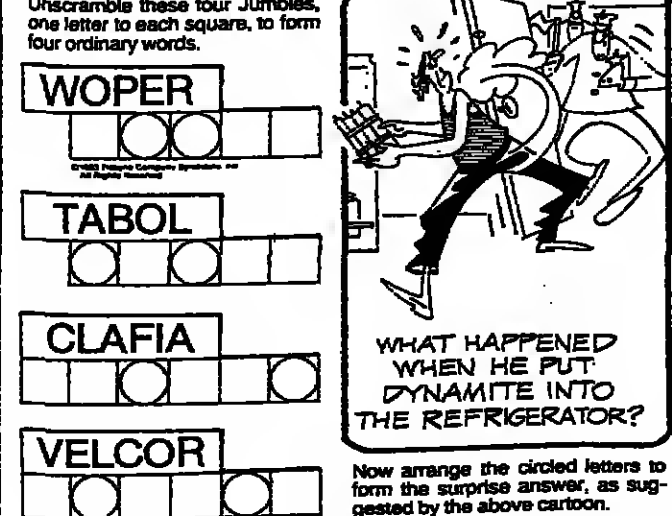
## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

Copyright 1983 The Register and Tribune Syndicate, Inc.



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: HE OOOO HIS (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRIBE FLANK MODIFY ACTING

Answer: When they invented drip-dry clothes, this just about came to an end — THE IRON AGE

## E.C. summit opens today

ATHENS (R) — European Community (E.C.) leaders open a three-day summit conference Sunday seen as crucial for the 10-nation bloc's survival.

They must find quick solutions to two major problems — runaway spending on farm subsidies and British budget overpayments — that have deeply split and virtually paralysed the group, diplomats and officials said.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who will preside at the meeting, called Friday on the heads of state and government to show the flexibility necessary to ensure success.

But diplomats who have taken part in almost six months of tortuous negotiations were worried that not enough progress had been made for the leaders to agree on a rescue package for the almost-bankrupt group.

Mr. Papandreu has said that failure would be devastating for the community and told the leaders in his eve of summit message

that the community must agree on specific measures or concrete guidelines on how to tackle major problems effectively.

Diplomats said solutions were needed in Athens because massive increases in subsidies to the community's eight million farmers had exhausted its finances.

Larger states such as West Germany, France and Britain which help subsidise the community are unwilling to provide more money to bail out the group.

They want first to see spending cuts and get binding assurances that costs would not rise once again.

The negotiations have identified where cuts could be made in the farm support system which drains two-thirds of the group's annual \$24 billion budget.

But the leaders must agree what specific measures to take and how these would affect different groups of farmers and states.

The common concern of the three larger states to get strict spending controls has worried many of the other members which gain most from the farm subsidies system and the now virtually moribund regional and social aid schemes.

Italy was particularly disheartened and could well block any reform that would threaten its farming and other interests, diplomats said.

A Rome-Bonn clash may also be expected over steel, not formally part of the proposed reform package but a question which West Germany said it will raise at the summit.

Bonn has said it cannot see how it can continue to subsidise its own steel industry while maintaining its financial commitments to the community.

West Germany wants guaranteed security for its steel makers in any new agreed prices and quotas system to shield them from state-subsidised competition within and outside the group.

Italy feels its modern steel industry is being asked to shut down in order to protect ageing competitors.

Diplomats said the summit's most difficult problem was likely to be agreement on a fair share of the budgetary burden, a condition of British approval for any reform package.

They said the need to resolve the British problem was no longer challenged but the 11 were still divided over how to measure the budget burden of each state as well as how Britain, and to a lesser extent West Germany, should be compensated.

A date for completing negotiations for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community would be linked to a completion of the reform process, they added.

These negative developments are expected to lead to a further widening by 18 per cent of our trade deficit, which is estimated to rise to around 330 million pounds (\$660 million) compared to 280 million pounds (\$560 million) in 1982," he said.

He said estimated 1983 tourism revenues at 170 million pounds (\$340 million) following a 13 per cent rise in visitors would help offset the deficit.

Mr. Vassiliou said Cyprus foreign exchange reserves were expected to increase to 360 million pounds (\$720 million) at the end of this year compared with 288.8 million pounds (\$577.6 million) at the end of 1982.

Domestic inflation was expected to ease by one percentage point from 3.4 per cent in 1982, he added.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

specific measures to take and how these would affect different groups of farmers and states.

The common concern of the three larger states to get strict spending controls has worried many of the other members which gain most from the farm subsidies system and the now virtually moribund regional and social aid schemes.

Italy was particularly disheartened and could well block any reform that would threaten its farming and other interests, diplomats said.

A Rome-Bonn clash may also be expected over steel, not formally part of the proposed reform package but a question which West Germany said it will raise at the summit.

Bonn has said it cannot see how it can continue to subsidise its own steel industry while maintaining its financial commitments to the community.

West Germany wants guaranteed security for its steel makers in any new agreed prices and quotas system to shield them from state-subsidised competition within and outside the group.

Italy feels its modern steel industry is being asked to shut down in order to protect ageing competitors.

Diplomats said the summit's most difficult problem was likely to be agreement on a fair share of the budgetary burden, a condition of British approval for any reform package.

They said the need to resolve the British problem was no longer challenged but the 11 were still divided over how to measure the budget burden of each state as well as how Britain, and to a lesser extent West Germany, should be compensated.

A date for completing negotiations for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community would be linked to a completion of the reform process, they added.

These negative developments are expected to lead to a further widening by 18 per cent of our trade deficit, which is estimated to rise to around 330 million pounds (\$660 million) compared to 280 million pounds (\$560 million) in 1982," he said.

He said estimated 1983 tourism revenues at 170 million pounds (\$340 million) following a 13 per cent rise in visitors would help offset the deficit.

Mr. Vassiliou said Cyprus foreign exchange reserves were expected to increase to 360 million pounds (\$720 million) at the end of this year compared with 288.8 million pounds (\$577.6 million) at the end of 1982.

Domestic inflation was expected to ease by one percentage point from 3.4 per cent in 1982, he added.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

Domestic exports are set to fall by 4 per cent in value and imports to rise by 9 per cent to 1983, on top of an 18 per cent jump in 1982.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The very early part of the day is good for winding up whatever has been left undone, as it is the dark of the Moon. You will find that all sorts of interesting means to expansion are at your disposal.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) The planets are most favorable, so concentrate on making new arrangements. Be more interesting in the novel end progressive.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Step out of that comfortable rut you are in and study into new avenues of advancement so that you can become more opulent.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day to sit down with associates and discuss new plans for the future and how best to get ahead.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Fine day for serving those who have been most helpful to you where it counts the most. Take time to improve health.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Consider well how to deepen your relationship with true friends so that the future can become brighter. Entertain them royally.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day for expansion at home. Get rid of that feeling of discontent. Make changes you feel are necessary.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be brief in stating your wants to partners and get good results. A fine day is at hand for planning trips or making new arrangements.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can get fine ideas now exactly how to increase your income and savings. Be sure to make a note of them.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan your finest promising projects today so that you will know exactly how to proceed with them in the days ahead.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) The day to concentrate on idealistic matters and forget the practical for the time being. Spend the evening at home with kin.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal Sunday to be the gregarious Aquarius, so communicate with as many individuals as you like.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your position in the outside world and know how to improve it. Gain more prestige. Plan career work well.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to look on the success side of any project and should be given courses that will add to this natural bent. Add foreign languages to the curriculum since there is much travel in different countries likely here.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

by Elio Dasiderio

ACROSS	25 Irish —	45 Of kidneys	10 Generous
1 Touches	26 — polli	46 Fiend	11 Spoken
2 Lightly	28 Suspicious	48 Explosive	12 Laze about
3 Famous	30 Work	49 Tall	13 Hardy or
4 Warden	34 Sounds of	51 Vein find	14 Williams
5 Falana	35 Surprise	53 Blabs	21 Raveled
6 At aong	36 On the —	56 — Deltas	22 "— in
7 Aid and —	37 — (fleeing)	59 "I cannot	23 "— in
8 — In Paris	38 — Delt	60 Fla. resort	24 "— in
9 Press	39 — (a Robin	61 City	25 Kind of rig
10 Soccer	40 Hood man)	62 Landed	26 Biblical
11 Great	41 Marry: Fr.	63 Advertising	27 Chicago
12 Light color	42 Before	64 TV actor	28 Cup handles
13 Afflicted	43 color or	65 — Williams	29 Finenlet
14 With alop	44 cyclo	66 Take out,	30 Finenlet
15 Werninga	45 Edge	67 — to a proot-	31 Pungent
16 of denger	46 Pen point	68 reader	32 vegetable
17 3D, in	47 Seents	69 Kelly or	33 Moroccan
18 Britain	48 Summer	70 Timey	34 Moorcan
19 Neekline	49 drink	71 — Halt U.	35 Verdi opera
20 shape	50 Hawaiian	72 New York	36 State canal
21 Yesterd's Puzzle Solvd:	51 Tree	73 Rank	37 42 — Dietrich
22 FIDIAN	52 RASH	74 DOWN	46 Briny
23 ALONE	53 FAIR	1 Father	47 Finally!
24 SHOOTER	54 DICK	2 Actor	50 Fernando
25 TIDOR	55 COOKS	3 Walter —	51 of films
26 BATH	56 UPSE	4 Homa anter	52 English
27 SYELLA	57 RAB	5 Telament	53 Sharp taste
28 ANION	58 CLOON	6 Cubic	54 Robt —
29 KATIES	59 HORT	7 SIA	55 "The — in
30 KATIES	60 HORT	8 SIA	56 — Wintar
31 KATIES	61 HORT	9 SIA	57 — Fain
32 KATIES	62 HORT	10 SIA	58 Caron thm
33 KATIES	63 HORT	11 SIA	59 To —
34 KATIES	64 HORT	12 SIA	60 (exactly)
35 KATIES	65 HORT	13 SIA	61 Cow sound

22 FIDIAN	52 RASH	74 DOWN	46 Briny
23 ALONE	53 FAIR	1 Father	47 Finally!
24 SHOOTER	54 DICK	2 Actor	50 Fernando
25 TIDOR	55 COOKS	3 Walter —	51 of films
26 BATH	56 UPSE	4 Homa anter	52 English
27 SYELLA	57 RAB	5 Telament	53 Sharp taste
28 ANION	58 CLOON	6 Cubic	54 Robt —
29 KATIES	59 HORT	7 SIA	55 "The — in
30 KATIES	60 HORT	8 SIA	56 — Wintar
31 KATIES			



## 'Racism is growing in Australia'

CANBERRA (R) — Racism is growing in Australia due to higher unemployment and economic hardship, former community relations commissioner Al Grassby said.

"The Australian who in the pub, the club, the factory, the office or the school says, 'I hate abos, poms, wogs, Asians, Jews and boongs' should be told he is an old bigot with a hangover from the past who has no place in Australia today," Mr. Grassby said in an address to community relations workers.

In Australian slang 'abos' refers to aborigines, 'poms' to the English and 'wogs' to non-whites.

Mr. Grassby said high unemployment, currently around 11 per cent, had led to schools reporting more anti-black vendettas, street gangs had grown up along racial lines and neighbours who had lived side-by-side for years were quarrelling.

## International body to probe Indonesian death wave

JAKARTA (R) — A new international commission will ask the Indonesian government for information on the killing of some 2,000 people this year by mystery gunmen, former Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik said here Saturday.

Mr. Malik, a commission member and former U.N. general assembly president, said the U.N.-sponsored independent international commission on humanitarian issues would investigate the killings and mysterious disappearances in Indonesia.

He said he would also collect information from newspapers on the killings which started in central Java in February.

Several senior government officials have described the slayings, widely believed to be the work of government agents, as a campaign to reduce crime which they said was increasing.

As Mr. Malik was speaking to journalists and human rights advocates, a Jakarta newspaper reported the discovery of four more bodies shot in the head.

The commission has 25 members, all prominent people from various countries.

At its first meeting in New York last month the commission heard reports of mysterious disappearances in Indonesia, the Philippines, El Salvador, Argentina, Guatemala, South Africa and a number of other countries, mainly in Africa and South America.

Answering questions at a press conference, Mr. Malik said there was now a "psychology of fear" in Indonesia, notably among the press, about reporting human rights violations.

## U.S. tests laser cannon

WASHINGTON (R) — An airborne laser cannon destroyed an unmanned target aircraft and damaged two others in tests off California, the Pentagon announced.

It said the tests showed the ability of the high-energy laser beam to focus on a target and maintain contact long enough to burn through the target's skin and destroy its critical components.

President Reagan in a so-called "star wars" speech last March, called for a new space system to defend the United States against nuclear attack using lasers and other space weapons.

## Marcos alleges 'conspiracy' against him

MANILA (R) — Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, under growing pressure from businessmen to allow election of a vice-president, has said revival of the issue is part of a conspiracy but that he will leave the decision to parliament, the presidential palace said Saturday.

Mr. Marcos, who is in Baguio in the north on his first visit outside the capital in four months, told his supporters he was personally opposed to having a vice-president but he would not interfere with parliament's decision.

"Undoubtedly there is a plot somewhere we cannot yet unmask, but I have faith and trust in divine providence," he said.

He told his supporters in Baguio Friday that those who favoured electing a vice-president were trying to lessen his power and added: "That will make me a lame-duck president because the vice-president is elected while the president is not...that's ridiculous."

Filipino businessmen are the strongest advocates of restoring the vice-presidency, hoping that a clear line of succession will revive the confidence of international bankers and investors which nosedived after opposition leader Benigno Aquino, an old political rival of Mr. Marcos, was shot dead at Manila Airport last August.

Parliament is scheduled to



Ferdinand Marcos

begin debate on the vice-presidency on Monday. The ruling New Society Movement Party of Mr. Marcos favours naming the speaker of parliament as a successor to the president should he fail to complete his term ending in 1987, when it wants a vice-president to be elected.

However, the business community has opposed this, saying it lacked public support, and proposed electing a vice-president next May when parliament elections are to be held.

Succession is one of the Philippines' biggest problems, and businessmen believe the resolution of a massive foreign debt crisis depends on how it is handled.

The Philippines, which has foreign debts totalling \$24 billion, wants seven to eight billion to be restructured. But bankers say creditors are likely to approve only about \$4 billion.

## Corruption a big issue in Japanese elections

TOKYO (R) — Japan's opposition Saturday used the issue of political corruption to spearhead its attack on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) as campaigning for this month's general election officially opened.

Mr. Nakasone's decision to call the election on Dec. 18 followed a prolonged political deadlock arising from the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed bribery scandal two months ago.

The opposition boycotted parliament to try to force Mr. Tanaka to quit his seat and end his backstage role as LDP kingmaker, forcing Mr. Nakasone to dissolve the house of representatives last Monday and call the election.

Mr. Tanaka is appealing against his conviction and four-year prison sentence for taking a bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft cor-

poration while prime minister in the early 1970s. He is standing again for the seat he has held since 1947.

Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), launched his campaign Saturday by demanding a clean-up of Japanese politics.

In a reference to Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Ishibashi said: "The man who received a four-year prison sentence now courts politics. The parliament has failed to oust him but I ask you to send him packing."

## Italy's ex-secret service chief under arrest

ROME (R) — Gen. Giuseppe Santovito, former head of Italy's military secret service, SISMI, was arrested Friday on charges of revealing state secrets, magistrates said.

An official at the magistrate's office denied earlier reports from judicial sources that Gen. Santovito had been arrested on charges of mafia-linked conspiracy.

The ailing general, 65, was questioned at paramilitary carabinieri barracks then taken back to his home and put under house arrest.

The charge relates to an article published in September 1981 in the Italian weekly Panorama, in which journalist Andrea Barberi outlined international terrorist links on the basis of a classified document made available by Gen. Santovito's office.

Magistrates said they also issued a warrant for the arrest of Francesco Pazienza who, it was alleged, persuaded Gen. Santovito to provide the classified document.

Pazienza was a close friend of Licio Gelli, head of the illegal P2 masonic lodge, who escaped from a Swiss prison last summer shortly before a Lausanne court authorised his extradition to Italy.

In an article in next week's edition of Panorama previewed Friday Mr. Barberi said Gen. Santovito showed him the document of more than 100 pages to back up his complaint that the media did not give SISMI enough credit for its work.

The document was classified for the prime minister and the interior and defence ministers only, but contained nothing sensational, the article said.

After reading the document, Mr. Barberi says, he was asked by the general to sign a statement saying he had come across it by chance. He refused to sign, though he alleges the general tried to intimidate him.

## Reagan happy with his Grenada scoop

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said that after the invasion of Grenada there would be no further confrontations in the Caribbean unless Marxists provoked one.

"We don't plan any further confrontations. That will be up to them," he said in an interview with a group of high school students.

Mr. Reagan said Cuban President Fidel Castro and others "got the message" that the U.S. invasion of Grenada on Oct. 25 was a lesson that the United States, though not warlike, knew peace could not be bought at any price.

"When our national security is concerned, the world had better know that we're going to do whatever's necessary for the safety and protection of our freedoms and the people of this country," he said.

Mr. Reagan has said he ordered the invasion of Grenada to protect American medical students on the Caribbean island and to restore democracy after a Marxist group seized power in a bloody coup.

## Ugandan general dies in air crash

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda's armed forces chief, Maj. Gen. David Oyite-Ojok, has been killed in a helicopter crash, Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga said Saturday.

In an unscheduled government radio broadcast monitored in Nairobi, Mr. Muwanga said five army officers and three civilians also died in the crash. He gave no details of where or when it happened.

Gen. Oyite-Ojok was also head of the Uganda coffee marketing board. Coffee counts for more than 90 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

He was viewed by Ugandans and Western diplomats as one of the most powerful people in the country after President Milton Obote and Mr. Muwanga.

Under the constitution, Mr. Muwanga would become president if Mr. Obote died or stepped down. But many Western analysts believe that Gen. Oyite-Ojok would have emerged as a contender for the presidency.

An anonymous caller claiming to speak for the Ugandan National Resistance Army, a guerrilla group seeking to overthrow the government, later told Reuters in Nairobi that his movement had shot down the helicopter.

The caller said the aircraft was flying to Kampala from Bombo barracks 30 kilometres away when it was brought down Friday night.

## Shuttle crew look for the edge of the universe, repair leaky oven

HOUSTON (R) — The crew of the space shuttle Columbia has been kept busy repairing a leaky oven and a faulty tape recorder while delicate instruments peered into space looking for the "edge of the universe".

On the fifth day of a planned nine-day mission Friday, the crewmen performed experiments in the European-built spacelab to study how metals mix and fluids float under weightless conditions.

"We have a very successful scientific mission in progress," mission manager Harry Craft said, adding that about 50 of the flight's 73 experiments had already begun.

But there were also minor problems to occupy the six-man crew, working in three-man teams.

A high-speed data recorder used to store experiment results for relay to earth went wrong, but mission specialist Robert Parker managed to repair it.

A special oven used to heat scientific samples in a vacuum developed a leak, but was easily mended by West German crewman

Ulf Merbold.

"This was a marvellous example of the flexibility of having trained crew members aboard spacelab," said Dr. Kurt Knott, the European space agency's chief scientist for the joint U.S.-European mission.

Merbold's repair enabled him and fellow scientist Byron Lichtenberg to continue investigations of how liquids react to movement and how melted metals mix in zero gravity.

### Hydrogen bubbles

Mission officials also reported that hydrogen bubbles had developed in one of two tanks of drinking water and the crew was told to remove some water from the other tank and store it in bottles for later use.

While the water is not harmful, it tastes unpleasant and causes intestinal discomfort, mission officials said.

Shuttle astronauts have to drink plenty of liquid just before returning to earth to minimise some

of the physical phenomena they experience back on the ground.

The crew found time to beam down some brilliant colour television pictures from their orbiting spacecraft.

With a cloudy earth in the background, they showed the white spacelab module in the shuttle cargo hold decorated with an American flag and emblems of the mission.

At the same time an automated telescope equipped with a camera scanned outer space in an effort to gauge how many galaxies might exist.

Dr. Stuart Bowyer, the main scientist for that study, said here it was possible the extremely powerful telescope "might even see the edge of the universe."

"That is highly speculative," he warned, "but it is still a possibility."

Dr. Bowyer said his experiment was "similar to standing in a forest and trying to count the trees," but it would give astronomers a better understanding of the universe.

## Shape of Nicaragua polls uncertain

LIMA (R) — Nicaraguan junta leader Daniel Ortega said here that the question of whether U.S.-backed insurgents could take part in elections promised for 1985 was still to be decided.

But Mr. Ortega, on a two-day official visit to Peru to seek political support, added that the key to stability in the region was held by the United States.

His comments came after a senior U.S. official said that five Nicaraguan rebel groups had offered to suspend military operations against the left-wing Sandinista government if Nicaragua moved towards elections and other democratic reforms.

Asked about the insurgents' offer, Mr. Ortega said his government had not yet defined which groups could take part in

the 1985 polls, adding it would never bow to U.S. pressure.

Nicaragua would decide on an electoral process and define its form as well as participation in it and the question of rebel participation would be answered, he told reporters Friday at the start of a two-day official visit to Peru.

In Managua, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has ruled out negotiations with U.S.-backed rebels fighting to overthrow the left-wing government, saying it would not talk to what he called puppets.

In talks Thursday between representatives of five insurgent groups and U.S. Central America envoy Richard Stone, the rebels were reported to have offered to halt their war if Nicaragua introduced democratic changes and

held elections.

"Stone should not waste his time but serve as mediator between the Nicaraguan government and its aggressor, the U.S. government," Mr. D'Escoto was quoted as saying.

In Panama City the leader of U.S.-backed rebels fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government Friday accused it of leaving them with no alternative but continued war.

Adolfo Calero, chief of the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), said Nicaraguan junta leader Ortega had refused an offer of negotiations.

Mr. Calero said: "Remarks made by Ortega close the door to a negotiated solution of the conflict, leaving us only the path of arms."

## Norwegian luxury liner rescues 151

JAKARTA (R) — A Norwegian luxury liner rescued 151 crew and passengers last Tuesday from a disabled ferry stranded for 11 days at sea, after finding four men swimming in the dark in the middle of the Sulawesi Sea, government officials said.

The officials, speaking to Reuters by telephone from north Sulawesi, said the ferry's fuel and water had run out and a sail which the crew attempted to use was destroyed by bad weather. Two children had died of thirst before the rescue.

The 742 Australian, Canadian and American passengers aboard the cruise liner were so moved by the poor condition of the survivors they each contributed \$60 for them, a Norwegian embassy official said in Jakarta.

The swimmers were found four hours after striking out from the stranded ferry in a desperate bid to reach land 80 kilometres away in north Sulawesi.

The 28,000-tonne Viking Star liner, on a 14-day Bali-East Indies luxury cruise, spotted the 50-tonne Dojo after an hour's search more than six kilometres from where it found the swimmers. The people aboard the stranded boat

had been living off a cargo of rice.

"Most of them had practically given up hope as the water had run out four days previously," one official said. "The Norwegian ship must have looked like an angel of mercy to them."

The Dojo set out from Pare Pare, on the west coast of south Sulawesi, for Tarakan on the east coast of north Kalimantan, but after two days at sea it developed engine trouble. The passengers, most on their way to visit their families, found themselves drifting helplessly for 11 days until the liner appeared.

## Social Democrat tipped to win Venezuelan elections

CARACAS (R) — Jaime Lusinchi, the candidate of the main Social Democratic opposition, is the favourite in the opinion polls to win Venezuela's presidential election Sunday.

Mr. Lusinchi, 59, is confident he will win, and that as president he will be able to steer the country out of its economic crisis, revive private industry and provide resources for capital investment by eliminating bureaucratic waste.

Good-humoured and unassuming by nature, Mr. Lusinchi cultivates an image as a man of the people which has served him well in this year's campaign and belies his professional background.

He was born in the small eastern Venezuelan town of Clarines, a grandson of Italian immigrants, and studied medicine in Caracas, specialising in paediatrics in Santiago and New York.

His political career has included membership of the commission that negotiated the 1966 Geneva

agreement reopening Venezuela's claim to Guyana's Essequibo territory. He has been chief whip of his Acción Democrática Party for 12 years, but is relatively little known outside Venezuela.

Mr. Lusinchi's activities with Acción Democrática, which he helped found in 1942, led to his being exiled in 1952 by the military authorities.

He spent the next six years in Chile, Argentina and the United States, returning to Caracas after dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez was overthrown in January 1958.

Mr. Lusinchi tried to win his party's nomination for the presidential contest in 1978, but lost in a party primary to party founder Romulo Betancourt's protégé, Luis Pineres Ordaz, who was defeated by current President Luis Herrera Campins.

As a candidate for this year's poll Mr. Lusinchi has suffered attacks on his lack of administrative experience, but insists he will lead

a government capable of reviving the economy and correcting social injustices.

### Powerful contender

Former President Rafael Caldera is contesting his fifth election for Venezuela's highest office this time and shows little sign of withdrawing from the political arena.

President between 1969 and 1974, Mr. Caldera, 67, is possibly Venezuela's best-known statesman abroad. He was one of three co-founders of the ruling Copei Party in 1946 and is a leading figure in the world Christian Democratic movement.

But in this year's elections he has been the underdog, a victim of the present government's poor economic record and an aggressive campaign by the opposition.

Mr. Caldera nevertheless has a trump card as one of the founding fathers of Venezuelan democracy, playing a major role in the short-lived democratic government of 1945-48 and helping to draft the 1961 constitution.

Mr. Caldera is a perpetual traveller and a well-known figure in European and Latin American political circles. He was president of the world Inter-Parliamentary Union between 1979 and 1981. Last July he addressed the United Nations on the occasion of the bicentennial of South American Liberator Simon Bolivar.

But his political career in Venezuela has been chequered. Elected president with only 29 per cent of the vote, he was hindered throughout his five years in office by a minority in Congress and has since also faced opposition within his party.

This opposition has crystallised in the shape of Luis Herrera Campins, the current Venezuelan president, who earlier this year encouraged his interior minister to contest the party nomination against Mr. Caldera.

## Kenyans discover 'missing link' in human evolution

NAIROBI (R) — An anthropologist displayed a handful of 17-million-year-old "missing link" fossils Friday that may oblige scientists to revise long-held theories about the earliest ancestors of apes and humans.

Kenyan Richard Leakey showed reporters at the Nairobi museum pieces of the jaw of an ape-like creature that inhabited what were then tropical forests in northern Kenya between 18 and 20 million years ago.

"It is quite dramatic," he told a news conference. It shows that a distinct species of ape existed at the same time as the Proconsul ape, hitherto thought to be the earliest ancestor of all primates and man.

"The reason that we are so intrigued is that we have all grown accustomed to thinking that Proconsul is the common stem," Dr.

Leakey said. "But here we have a clear case of something that is so different that there can be no serious discussion of this being a variant."

He said the discovery "establishes that the separation between African and Asian apes, until now thought to have occurred around 12 million years ago, must be pushed back at least to 17 million years."

According to conventional theory, Proconsul is the base from which two lines tracing human development can be drawn, starting about 20 million years ago. One line traces the development of human-type creatures in Asia through an early form of orang-utan, the other through African apes.

Dr. Leakey said his find closely resembled orang-utans and fossilised apes called Siv-

apithecus found in deposits 10 million years old in India, Pakistan, and China.

The new find appeared to have been about the size of a modern female gorilla, weighed about 60 kilograms and had a very short, pushed-in face, he said.

The fossils' exact age will be announced later.

Dr. Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya, said the search began when his daughter Louise, 11, found a tiny tooth fragment while walking in an arid border area of northern Kenya near Ethiopia's Lake Stephanie.

"It was tantalisingly different from any others we had found," he said.

He was about to organise an expedition at the site, called Buluk, when his wife, Meave, found the other fragments on a preliminary trip last July.

Dr. Leakey said other fragments found at Buluk included one of an unknown type of elephant.

"It has a crest on its skull, unlike other elephants which have rounded heads, and no tusks at all," he said.

He plans a major expedition as soon as funds are available.

First news of the finds was given in Washington Thursday night by an American professor, Alan Walker, who took part in the expedition.

Dr. Leakey complained Friday: "The way in which this was announced has caused me considerable discomfort, embarrassment and annoyance. This is African material found in Africa by Kenyan Africans. The announcement should have come from here."

## COLUMN

### Good news to all from China

PEKING (R) — A world war is unlikely to break out this decade because the two superpowers have reached a balance of terror, according to an official Chinese magazine. The China News Service quoted the weekly World Knowledge as saying that since 1945 the United States and Soviet Union had taken an extremely cautious attitude to international crises and had been careful to avoid direct conflict. "The inhibiting role of nuclear terror causes both the Soviet Union and the United States not to create a danger of a major or nuclear war," said the magazine, which has close links with the Chinese foreign ministry.

### No overseas trips for Chinese pandas till 1986

PEKING (R) — China will not give foreign zoos any more giant pandas until at least the end of 1985 because many are starving, the forestry minister was reported saying Saturday. Dong Zhiyong told the English-language China Daily newspaper the situation would get worse with the approach of winter. He said a rescue worker searching for starving giant pandas in the mountains of southwest China is believed to have died after losing contact with his colleagues. Three pandas had now died because of the withering of arrow bamboo, staple diet of the giant panda. Mr. Dong was quoted saying.

### Moscow declares war on tipping

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet supreme court called for a crackdown on tipping, saying that people serving the public should be punished for taking tips or bribes in shops and restaurants. An edict issued by the court said tipping broke the law and was getting out of hand. Tips are seldom in money — more often in the form of gifts such as bottles of vodka, chocolates, cigarettes or delicacies such as smoked sausage and fish. Since such exchanges are always kept strictly confidential between the donor and recipient, it was not clear how the supreme court expected its ruling to be put into effect.

### Computer frauds in for hard time

LONDON (R) — Ways to catch criminals specialising in international computer fraud are to be looked at by a committee from major non-communist industrialised nations, its members said. Members of the information, computer and communications policy committee of the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) told a news conference there was a surge in international traffic in computer data. They spoke at the end of a three-day seminar to help the Paris-based OECD recommend areas for further international cooperation in this field.

### Australian parents get compensation

SYDNEY (R) — The parents of a 14-year-old youth who was murdered by his best friend were awarded \$4,500 each by a court as compensation for nervous shock. The central criminal court ordered that the money be paid out of the property of George Warren who shot his friend Robert Felton 11 times with a rifle three years ago. Warren was jailed for 15 years for murder.

### 1 Indian killed in train accident

NEW DELHI (R) — One person was killed and 12 injured in northern India when a train officials believe may have been sabotaged, was engulfed by flames and partly derailed, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Saturday. The engine and several coaches were derailed in the state of Haryana Friday night after a section of the train was swept by fire while travelling from Bikaner to Delhi, PTI said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
© 1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1**—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AJ1064 ♥K85 ♠Q9 ♠K86  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?
- Q.2**—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AJ1064 ♥K85 ♠Q9 ♠K86  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?
- Q.3**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AQ763 ♥72 ♠Q85 ♠72  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?
- Q.4**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AK9752 ♥983 ♠6 ♠K106  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?
- Q.5**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠8 ♥Q108 ♠AQJ852 ♠K96  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
?  
What do you bid now?
- Q.6**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠8 ♥J108 ♠AQJ82 ♠AK94  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
?  
What do you bid now?

July 1983